The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872---SIX PAGES. NUMBER 291.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, May 31, 1872.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, has reported the Tax and Tariff bill; all the amendments not reserved have been concurred in.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention has nominated Ex-Senator Buckalew for Governor. The nomination is generally conceded to be a strong one.

Elsewhere is given an interesting statement by Mayor Medill, on the subject of the city tax levy, disclosing a state of affairs which is, at least, curious and interesting.

"Decoration Day" was celebrated yesterday with a cordiality and unanimity which proved that the heroism of the men who sealed their devotion to the Union with their heart-blood is not yet forgotten.

The Finance Committee reported to the Common Council, last night, on the subject of the city deposits, alluding to City Treasurer David A. Gage in terms of the highest eulogy.

In another column are published reports of the condition of the growing crops in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. Owing to the late opening of the season, it appears that hopes of even an average crop may be entertained but doubtfully.

The Senate has rejected the Labor Commission amendment to the Tax and Tariff bill, and Labor Reformers of the stripe of Mr. Trevellick, who eat their bread in the sweat of another man's brow, clasp their kid-gloved hands in despair.

A decision of Speaker Blaine has practically shut off the Ku Klux bill for this session. The House is thus relieved from the necessity of doing violence to its conscience, either to secure its passage by yielding to coercion, or to defeat it by filibustering.

A maladroit criminal, not yet beyond the spanking size, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Reform School, for stealing twenty-five cents from his mother. How much better it would have been for him if he had proved extenuating circumstances by killing her and securing a writ of *supersedeas!*

Washington despatches state that the Treaty is spoken of as one speaks of the late Andrew Jackson. The State Department of the United States of America now rests all its hopes on the possibility that a telegraph operator was drunk or incompetent, and made a mistake in transmitting the text of the supplemental article.

The Internationals are at loggerheads again, and worse than ever. It seems to be a provision of nature in this organization that whenever three of its members are gathered together with three accords in one place, two of them shall wrangle liberally, equally, and fraternally over the Presidency, while the third runs to the nearest newspaper office to denounce Tennie C. Claflin.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, yesterday moved in the Senate to amend the Tax and Tariff bill by providing for the discontinuance of Internal Revenue Districts wherein the expenses of collection exceed the receipts. This incendiary resolution, unworthy of a man and a brother-in-law, was promptly rejected, and the deliberations of the Philadelphia Convention are likely to be characterized by unanimity and enthusiasm.

A huge wigwam is being erected at Philadelphia, wherein the Postmasters and Pension Agents of the country in National Republican Convention assembled are to renominate Mr. Grant. If the President's friends possess any worldly wisdom they will counsel the insertion in the roof of a defective truss. By this means they will secure the extinction of a large number of friends whose support is rather more embarrassing than it is disinterested, and create an immense number of vacancies to be filled before next November.

Mr. Sumner, yesterday, submitted a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of the President by the people, and the abolition of the Vice Presidency. The fate of such an amendment can be easily imagined and described, in these days, when the regnant Administration is decidedly and deservedly unpopular, and relies for success upon reckless promises of the barren honors of the second place on the ticket to Mr. Colfax, Senator Wilson, Senator Scott, or General Wilson; in short, anybody to elect Grant.

The eight-hours' strike seems to have obtained a total triumph in New York. The time has been well chosen, and employers have had no option but to yield or be ruined. Chicago, more than any other city in the Union, feels the inadvisability of a system which is not content with demanding an increased wage, but aims to limit the hours of labor, and, consequently, the capacity for production of the working classes. All concede to the laborer the right to demand and receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, but no one can sympathize with combinations to coerce other laborers from working more than eight hours.

Matters in Pensylvania do not look particularly cheering for Mr. Grant. Even the man of an unbounded stomach—Forney by name—who edits the Philadelphia *Press*, acknowledges the necessity of withdrawing or bolting the men nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, which strongly indorsed Mr. Grant. The President is thus placed in an ugly position. If he supports Hartranft, the honest Republicans will bolt and carry the State against the regular nominees in October; if he declines to support the ring candidates, the Hartranft party will bolt and carry the State against him in November. In any case, whether Mr Grant hits high or low, the Keystone State may be put down for Greeley and Brown this fall.

Salt has not yet lost in its savor in legislative debate. Yesterday, the Senate concluded to leave the duty as the House had fixed it, Mr. Fenton's motion to increase it 20 per cent being rejected. It hardly increases one's respect for the little wisdom with which the world is governed to read such arguments as those of Mr. Chandler. There is reason in the imposition of taxes as well as in the roasting of eggs, and to threaten discrimination against the products of one section of the country because its Representatives will not put money in the purse of the producers of another section, is alike unwise and unjust. Such legislation is but one remove better than the creed of the robber, who informs where he cannot participate.

The leading produce markets in Chicago were quite active yesterday, but weak. Mess pork declined 10c per brl, closing at $12.10 for cash or seller June, and $12.35 to $12.40 for seller July. Lard was 5c per 100 lbs lower, at $8.50 for seller June, and $8.57 1-2 to 8.60 seller July. Meats were dull and easier, at 3 7-8 to 4c for shoulders, and 6 3-8c for short ribs. Highwines were more active, but easier, at 86c per gallon. Lake freights were firm, under a good demand, at 8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was inactive, and nominally easier. Wheat was more active, but declined 2c per bu, closing at $1.45 1-2 cash, $1.45 5-8a1.45 3-4 seller June, and $1.46 1-2a1.46 5 8 seller July. Corn was very active, but declined 1-4c, closing at 43 3-4c cash, 43 7-8a44c seller June, and 45 1-2a 45 5-8c seller July. Oats were active and steady, at 41a41 1-8c seller June, and 37 1-2c seller July. Rye was dull and easier, at 75c for No. 2. Barley was dull but steady, at 55c for regular No. 2, and 58a62c for No. 2 in preferred houses. The hog market was active, but again lower, the decline averaging 10c. Sales were effected at $3.75a4.05 for common to choice. Cattle were active and strong at yesterday's prices. Sheep were in demand at full former rates.

POLITICAL.

Forney's Advice to the Grant Republicans of Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg Ring, Failing Grant's Support, Threaten to Defeat Him.

Charleston County (S. C.) Democratic Convention Declares for Greeley.

The Contest for the Nomination for Vice President at Philadelphia.

Mr. Pendleton Still Clings to the Name and the Shadow.

The Free Traders in Council in New York.

Buckalew Nominated for Governor by the Pennsylvania Democrats.

The Contest for the Second Place at Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—There is a feeling among the shrewd politicians here, who are accustomed to watch public sentiment and forecast political events, that the candidate for the Vice Presidency to be nominated at the Philadelphia Convention will not be either Wilson or Colfax. Such politicians think that the friends of these two candidates will go into the Convention so equally balanced as to number and with such emphatic opposition to each other that neither will succeed, and that a new man will be taken instead. There are many names suggested, that of Speaker Blaine being apparently the most prominent, although he is probably in no way responsible for the use of his name, as it is well known that he formally withdrew from the candidacy last winter and, so far as known, he has not changed his mind. His friends, however, in view of the possible complications in Philadelphia, will probably take the responsibility of using his name, if an opportunity occurs. One of the oldest Republican members of the House from New England said, to-day, that unless the Administration takes a different turn than its leaders in the Senate and House are now taking there will be more white hats throughout the country, each one representing a Greeley vote, than any one would suppose possible. He says the fact need not be disguised nor denied, that there is more enthusiasm among the people in the East in favor of Greeley, and less in favor of Grant, than the office holders in Washington know of, and he says if people suppose that Sumner has lost his strength in Massachusetts and New England they know little of what they say. He still adheres, however, to the Grant standard and will cast his vote for the Philadelphia nominee, but he deplores the course which the Administration party has taken for many months past.

Forney's Advice to the Grant Republicans in Tennessee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Colonel Forney, who is now here, has written a letter to his paper, the Philadelphia *Press*, calling upon the Republican party managers in that State to throw overboard the nominees of the Harrisburg Convention. This, he considers, is the only chance the Republicans have of carrying the State, as against the nominations likely to be made by Democrats and Greeley men for State or local officers. Forney is of opinion that with the ring candidates of the Harrisburg Convention the State will be lost in October; probably in November. His information from different parts and from leading men of the State, is in effect that in case the candidates refuse to withdraw, the people will very generally vote for good men on the Democratic or Liberal ticket, scratching bad men on the Republican ticket. The Ring men threaten that if Grant does not turn in and elect them in October, they will defeat him in November. The condition of affairs in Pennsylvania does not look particularly bright for Grant and his clique and their followers.

Free Traders' Meeting in New York City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Free Traders who attempted to inaugurate a third-party movement at Steinway Hall, to-night, met with rather poor encouragement. The Hall, which is of but ordinary capacity, was only partially filled at any time, and the audience was far from unanimous for the movement. The Greeley element was largely represented, as shown by the cheers and applause given at every mention of his name; which, at times, amounted almost to an interruption of the proceedings. Wm. Cullen Bryant presided, with a list of nearly a 100 Vice Presidents, among whom were named many prominent citizens, not a dozen of whom were present. Professor Perry, of Williams College made the first speech. It was a very dispassionate argument for Revenue Reform, and but mildly denunciatory of the Cincinnati movement. He, however, intimated that a third candidate might be put up, whose name would begin with "G." This was understood to be Groesbeck. D. A. Wells made a thorough free-trade speech, with a violent denunciation of Greeley. He said there was now only a choice between Grant and Greeley, or take to the woods. He was in the woods. He did not advise another nomination. Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts, was earnest in his denunciation of the Cincinnati Convention, which he said had been manipulated by Greeley and sold out to him. He decidedly favored a new nomination, though he freely confessed it to be but a forlorn hope. He mentioned as possible candidates Charles Francis Adams, Groesbeck, William Cullen Bryant, and Jacob D. Cox. The resolutions were in the same spirit as the speeches, and closed with the creation of a Committee to organize the Free Trade movement.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A meeting was held at Steinway Hall to-night to take counsel in reference to the Cincinnati Convention. William Cullen Bryant presided. About 2,000 persons were present. Chas. H. Marshall, Secretary, read a list of 84 Vice Presidents, among whom were Stewart Brown, Oswald Ottendorfer, Theodore Roosevelt, Chas. O'Conor, Hon. John A. Dix, S. D. Babcock, Mahlon Sands, F. Lorillard, N. W. Sherman, of Sherman, Duncan & Co., Samuel McLean, of Brooklyn.

The Chairman, in a brief opening address, said our revenue laws have grown into a system of gross abuse. Four out of every five wise men would pronounce them oppressive and a burden on the community. The people are now determined, and it would be dangerous for any political party to disregard the demand to put aside indirect taxes, which are so burdensome.

Secretary C. H. Marshall read a letter to Mr. Bryant, signed by J. D. Cox, Geo. Headley and numerous others in Cincinnati, asking either that the meeting to-night nominate candidates for President and Vice President, or that a meeting of representative men be named, not later than the 27th of June.

Mr. Sands then read a series of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That, with the disappearance of the political issues arising out of the institution of slavery, and resulting from the war which slavery entailed, the need has made itself felt among the thoughtful men of both parties for a governmental policy based on the material interests of the country, and contemplating broad, practical reform in the collection of revenue, and the organization of civil service, in all branches of the Government.

Resolved, That with the general relaxation of old party ties, and with the growing distrust felt toward professional political leaders, the country turns for counsel to independent thinkers in the ranks of either party, and, therefore, the late Convention at Cincinnati was regarded hopefully, in the trust that it would lay down a sound and adequate platform of principles, and would likewise nominate a candidate whose freedom from all associations with odious political rings, and whose whole record on questions of the present and future should give assurance that his election would bring with it radical changes for the better.

Resolved, That both the platform and candidate of the Cincinnati Convention have caused deep disappointment in the mind of this community, and have rendered impossible that cooperation of all the reforming influences, without the unison of which success is impossible.

Resolved, That the late Convention at Cincinnati, having been held under a call which specified Free Trade as one of its leading principles, and that issue having been ignored in its platform, while the most prominent Protectionist in the country was named as its candidate, no obligation to support him rests on those Free traders who participated in the Convention, and under whose auspices the Convention was concocted.

Resolved, That those who have labored in the past to redress the wrongs and to abolish the abuses of our tariff system, should not permit their exertions to be diminished by the rebuff which they have received at Cincinnati. On the contrary, the present dissolution of former party ties offers an opportunity for efforts in many districts in which it has heretofore been hopeless to attempt to break old party lines on the question of tariff reform.

Resolved, That, while thus preparing for an active contest in the individual Congressional Districts, we cannot forget that, in a Presidential campaign, the leading motive which guides the course of many voters must be found in the public character and record of candidates for the Presidency; we therefore call on all friends of Free Trade and kindred reforms to unite with us in efforts to secure the nomination of a candidate who shall adequately represent our principles; and, further,

Resolved, That for this purpose the President of this meeting be empowered to appoint a Committee of ten, which shall have power to add to its number, and whose duty it shall be to put themselves in communication and to concert in effective co-operation with all associations and individuals having like object in view.

Professor Perry, of William's College, criticised the qualifications of the candidates for President, and intimated that there might soon be another candidate in the field whose name might also begin with a "G."

David A. Wells was received with cheers, and in his remarks advised Free-Traders to perfect their organization and be ready to strike with effect. His disappointment at what occurred at Cincinnati was deep and bitter. The people wanted better qualifications than splitting rails, wearing white hats, mending old breeches, and getting drunk occasionally.

Edward Atkinson said if Greeley were President his meddlesome disposition would lead to greater complications than the present. What could be expected from a man whose adviser, Henry C. Carey, declared that a ten years' war with Britain would benefit his country more than anything else, and to whom all foreign nations stand as enemies. If the Free Traders want a leader, they have such men as Charles Francis Adams (loud and repeated cheering), Wm. S. Groesbeck, Jacob D. Cox, and Wm. C. Bryant.

Addresses were also delivered by Simon Stone and Henry D. Lloyd.

The resolutions were carried, and the following Committee appointed to carry out their object: J. J. Cisco, Royal Phelps, R. B. Minturn, Mahlon Sands, Howard Potter, Alfred Pell, H. D. Lloyd, Simon Stone, C. H. Marshall, and E. R. Robinson. Adjourned.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

READING, May 30.—The Democratic State Convention met at noon. R. S. Brown was chosen temporary Chairman. The various Committees were appointed, and a recess taken till afternoon.

The Committee on Permanent Presiding Officers reported for President Heister Clymer, of Berks County. He returned thanks in a short speech.

The Committee on Resolutions reported that they would not be ready to report until to-morrow.

A large number of names were put in nomination for Governor. The Convention proceeded to ballot, the seventh ballot resulting as follows: Geo. W. Cass, 45; C. R. Buckalew, 45; A. C. Noyes, 17; A. B. McCalmont, 4; Tom McClelland, 4; B. Wright, 3.

Sixty-seven votes were necessary to a choice. Votes were changed and the ballot announced, which gave Buckalew 74, and his nomination was made unanimous. Hon. James Thompson was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 30.—The *Daily Republican* concedes the nomination of Buckalew and Thompson at Reading to-day to be the strongest ticket the Democrats could have made, and insinuates that the prospect for the success of the Republican State ticket is not encouraging.

The Committee on Resolutions were in session this evening, but it is understood did not agree to any thing definite concerning the platform.

West Virginia Democratic State Convention.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 30.—A special to the *Intelligencer* says that at the Democratic State Convention held at Parkersburg, to-day, the following resolutions were passed:

That the opposition to present national Administration should be consolidated in the approaching Presidential campaign without prejudice to the unity and perpetuity of the Democratic organization; that, with full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the National Democratic Convention, soon to assemble at Baltimore, we pledge the Democracy of West Virginia to abide its action. It is judged they look to the acceptance of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention.

The Hon J N. Cambden, of Parkersburg, was nominated for Governor by acclamation; Henry M. Matthews, of Green Brier, for Attorney General; E. A. Bennett, present incumbent, for Auditor; John L. Burditt, present incumbent, for Treasurer; B. W. Byrne, of Clay, for State Superintendent of Schools; James Paull, of Ohio County; A. T. Hayman, of Marion; P. T. Moore, of Mason; J. S. Hoffman, of Harrison, for Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals. It is supposed that Governor Jacob, the present incumbent, will run as an independent candidate.

The Springfield State Journal Corrects the Register.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 30.—The *State Journal*, referring to the recent despatches from here which assume to give the position of the Democratic papers of Illinois, says the *Register* grossly misrepresents the views of nearly all of them. It puts them down for Greeley. They are for Greeley, but only on condition that he is nominated by the National Democratic Convention. There are not a dozen papers in the State, including the *Register*, that have yet hoisted the Greeley ticket.

Pendleton's Apprehensions.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—A special to the *Age*, from Reading, says that Mr. Pendleton, in a confidential letter to Mr. Barr, states that, while doing justice to the personal integrity of Horace Greeley, and approving the Cincinnati platform and letter of acceptance of Greeley, he recognizes fully the difficulty in securing to a life-long antagonist of the Democracy the support of the majority of its voters in the North, and views with apprehension, if a Democrat of undoubted strength is not nominated at Baltimore, the possibility of the election of President being left to the House of Representatives.

The Charleston County Democratic Convention Declares for Greeley.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 30.—The Charleston County Democratic Convention, held to-day, adopted resolutions indorsing the Cincinnati platform and candidates, and instructed their delegates to the State Convention to use all efforts so to shape its action that the whole influence of South Carolina at Baltimore shall be directed to prevent any nomination other than that of Greeley and Brown.

Miscellaneous.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 30.—The statement telegraphed from Nashville that Jefferson Davis had written a letter to Wade Hampton, favoring the election of Greeley, and saying that the Democrats would act unwisely in making a nomination, is untrue. Mr. Davis states that he has expressed no opinion in the matter.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Advices from Pensacola, Florida, report that Stephen K. Mallory, ex-Confederate Secretary of the Navy, has declared his intention to work for Horace Greeley.

NEW YORK, May 30.—John C. Fremont is to preside at the great Greeley ratification meeting on Monday night. Ex-Senator Doolittle and Brown will speak.

ILLINOIS.

Arguments in the Hensiee Murder Case at Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., May 30.—Hon. Wm. Brown, who opened the argument for the People, in the case of Henry Hensiee, indicted for the alleged murder of his wife, spoke from 7:30, last evening, until 9 o'clock. At the conclusion of Mr. Brown's speech, Mr. Stevenson, of the Bloomington bar, commenced the argument for the defendant. He spoke until 10 o'clock, when he gave way for an adjournment of the Court until 9 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock this morning, Mr. Stevenson resumed his argument, and did not conclude until noon, having spoken just four hours. The Court then took a recess till half past 1 o'clock. At that hour Hon. J. W. Epler, of the Jacksonville bar, began an address to the jury for the prisoner. He concluded at about 3 o'clock, when Mr. Ewing of Bloomington, announced the closing argument for the defendant. He continued to speak until 6 o'clock this evening, and without finishing gave way for an adjournment for supper. At 7:30 this evening, Mr. Ewing resumed his argument, and is now speaking. He will finish to-night, and to-morrow forenoon, Mr. Whitney, of Pekin, Prosecuting Attorney of the Tazewell judicial circuit, will make the closing argument for the people.

It is now believed that the case will be given to the jury, at or near noon to-morrow.

OHIO.

Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner — Tailors' and Shoemakers' Strike.

COLUMBUS, May 30.—The forthcoming annual report of the State Insurance Department shows there are 72 life insurance companies doing business in Ohio; also, that during 1871 there were issued 17,705 policies on lives of citizens of Ohio, amounting to $38,925,481; the whole number of policies issued on lives of citizens of Ohio in force Dec. 31, 1871, was 37,642, amounting in the aggregate to $86,403,267; total premiums taken in Ohio during the year was $3,986,285, and total losses paid for same time was $1,007,113. The above is not a full exhibit, as some companies failed to make full reports. In view of this, the Insurance Commissioner estimates that the total amount of life policies now in force in Ohio to be about $130,000,000.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—The strike of the boss tailors of this city, New York, and Covington, against the clothiers, involves 3,000 persons. A Committee will visit the clothiers to-morrow, with a demand for 25 per cent increase of wages. Three hundred shoemakers are striking for 15 per cent increase on custom made shoes.

INDIANA.

Obituary—Newspaper Transfer.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 30.—Captain Henry Dexter, of this city, commander of the steamer Quickstep, and one of the oldest steamboatmen on the Western waters, died this evening of an overdose of morphine, accidentally administered.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—The Indianapolis *Daily Journal* has been sold by its present proprietors to a company, consisting of Mr. Redmour, formerly President of the Junction Railroad; Mr. Hogate, Collector of Internal Revenue, and others.

WASHINGTON.

Senate in Committee of the Whole Disposes of the Tax and Tariff Bill.

The Labor Commission Amendment Rejected by a Large Majority.

Enforcement, Ku-Klux, and Civil Rights Bills Dead for the Session.

Bill for the Better Security of Bank Reserves Passed in the House.

Three Reports Made by New Orleans Custom House Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The House of Representatives and every person within its immediate influence felt a decided sense of relief this morning when Speaker Blaine informed General Butler from the Chair that there would be no opportunity for him to call up the Enforcement bill this session, so long as other members could defeat motions to suspend the rules. Such motions, requiring a two-thirds vote, are in order at any time during the last ten days of the session, the question of privilege only excepted, and there is no doubt that matters enough involving the suspension of the rules will be brought before the House to prevent any further obstruction of business, by either the Enforcement, Ku-Klux, or Civil Rights bills. The House met this morning under an uncomfortable apprehension that the Enforcement bill was to be pressed, and the sore certainty that in that event, the filibustering, which opened last night, would be renewed, with great danger of bringing on a protracted or an extra session. This decision of the Speaker is generally accepted as essentially relieving the situation of its difficulty, and making adjournment on Monday probable, and on Wednesday of next week at the latest. It is certain that the House will at any time readily take up the Tariff or Appropriation bills when they come from the Senate, and despatch business as promptly as possible.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has dealt with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in its usual honest manner, and has reported it back to the Senate with amendments, which increase the aggregate of its expenditures about $2,000,000, together with several items in which indefinite amounts are allowed in place of the sums fixed by the House. On the other side of the account half a million has been cut off the House bill, leaving the aggregate value of the omnibus load at $20,000,000. The largest items added by the Senate Committee are $513,000 for the payment of the Montana Indian war claims; $351,000 to restore to the Creek orphans of 1832 funds to which they are entitled under the treaties with that nation; $200,000 for the new branch mint at San Francisco, and $150,000 for the collection of captured and abandoned property of the United States.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The House, to-day, passed, under suspension of the rules, Merriam's bill, authorizing National Banks to deposit with the Secretary their surplus greenbacks, receiving in exchange certificates which may be counted as part of their legal reserve, and accepted on settling Clearing-House balances. The deposits are not to draw interest, but are to be held as a special fund in the Treasury for the redemption of the certificates issued in their place. Nothing in the act can be construed to interfere in any respect with the balance of the currency. The design of the bill is to protect the banks from the risk of loss of money while in transit, by substituting certificates of no value to thieves for greenbacks or Treasury notes.

DEFEAT OF THE LABOR COMMISSION BILL.

The House bill for the appointment of a Labor Commission and other purposes, which has been before the Senate for some time, was killed today by a vote of 16 to 16. Conkling offered an amendment, which was adopted by the enemies of the bill, they knowing that the effect would be to defeat the measure, requiring the Commissioners to make inquiries relative to tax and tariff matters, and report to Congress, which had the desired effect by the above vote.

CONDITION OF HON. S. S. COX.

Hon. S. S. Cox is pronounced by his physician somewhat better to-night, although his condition is yet critical.

RED CLOUD'S NEPHEW UNDER A CLOUD.

Representative Palmer, of Iowa, to-day called at the Indian Office and reported the murder of one of his constituents, named Powel, near Fort Laramie, on the 5th of March, by a band of Red Cloud's men, who also stole several hundred head of cattle, sheep, and horses. The papers in the possession of Mr. Palmer represent that a nephew of Red Cloud committed the murder, and Palmer protested against any action by the Department which will prevent punishment for the murder and restitution of the stolen property.

THE BUELL RECORDS.

The most singular point connected with the investigation into the stolen records in the Buell Court of Inquiry is the fact, that the Administration, through its organ here, is attempting to show that Andy Johnson was more responsible for the missing record than Leet, Badeau, or General Grant. It says at the time the record disappeared Johnson was a candidate for a second term, and was more concerned than others in the evidence of the Buell Court.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Reports were to-day made in the House of Representatives by members of the Committee appointed to inquire into the character of the difficulties in Louisiana. Mr. Scofield, Chairman, and Mr. McCreary gave a circumstantial account of the trouble, but did not recommend action on the part of Congress. They say the trouble was not between the Government and officers of Louisiana on the one side, and the officers of the United States on the other, but between the friends and opponents of the administration of Governor Warmoth. It was mainly a division or quarrel among leaders of the Republican party, in which many of the Federal officials were prominent actors, some on one side and some on the other. The leaders of the Democratic party also participated in it, sometimes in alliance with one faction and sometimes with the other, as interest or consideration seemed to require. The part taken by the Federal officials in general, whether wise or unwise, seems to have originated entirely with themselves. There was no trace of interference by the Administration at Washington. This was attested by declarations of the officers themselves, as well as by the fact that they were very much divided in their affiliations. Mr. Smith, of New York, concurs in the above report, with additions and qualifications, and says it is not to be denied that in the new and disturbed condition of things, some unscrupulous men have got into office in Louisiana. The men who go South to hold office, and return when they lose office, are not confined to any political party. The troubles in that State are similar in kind to (although, perhaps, greater degree) such as generally follow civil wars. The reconstruction of Louisiana was, of necessity, an upheaval of the very foundations of society. The State has suffered solely in the pangs of transformation, but the situation is now being accepted and confidence between races restored. If this confidence be not disturbed, there is no reason to doubt that the State will enter on a new career of prosperity and peace.

Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, and Archer, say the political rascals and adventurers in Louisiana have quarreled among themselves, and honest people may now get justice. That they may get it speedily is the prayer of every man who has felt or witnessed their sufferings and wrongs. The Committee have no power to relieve the people of Louisiana. Under a fair and honest election they will relieve themselves, and if the Federal Administration will entrust the business and interests of the Government in Louisiana to honest men who are more to perform their official duties and thus serve the country than to manage political parties and control State Legislatures, United States troops will not be needed in New Orleans. With the interests of Louisiana directed by intelligence and guarded by love of her own people, and with the interests of the National Government there in the proper hands, no Congressional recommendations will be needed to restore to her the unnumbered blessings of peace and a speedy return to her long exiled prosperity.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

A bill was reported authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a site in Philadelphia for a Post Office, the expense of both site and building not to exceed $1,500,000.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the House bill to incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House amendments to the bill authorizing certain appointments in the Quartermaster's Department, and recommended concurrence therein. He asked present consideration, but Mr. NYE objected, and the bill went over.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Alleged Outrages in the Southern States, reported a new bill composed of the exact phraseology of the bill extending the President's power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and of the Civil Rights bill, both of which passed the Senate last week.

Mr. SCOTT, also from the same Committee, reported without amendment Mr. Kellogg's bill providing for additional Supervisors of Elections under the enforcement act of the 28th of February.

Mr. BAYARD objected to the second reading of the bills. The minority of the Committee, he said, had no knowledge of the reference of these bills, and he questioned the right of the Senate to refer them to a committee organized for specific and entirely different duties.

The VICE PRESIDENT said the Senate could, if it chose, refer to a Committee matters outside its specific duties.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER offered a joint resolution amending the Constitution by providing for the election of President by a direct vote of the people and abolishing the Vice Presidency.

PENSION BILL.

A number of Pension bills were reported and passed.

TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill came up. The question was on adding the House bill appointing a Labor Commission. The salary of the Secretary of the Commission was made $2,500.

An amendment was adopted providing for the appointment of three Commissioners to hold office one year, to consider and examine various plans and methods of raising revenue, and report the best tax and tariff system they can devise, having regard to the interests of labor in its relations to capital and otherwise, and having regard also to the interests of commerce and of all classes of the American people.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that the Commission should be selected from civil life, irrespective of partisan considerations, and that at least one of them should be identified with the labor interest, and should have personal experience and information on that subject. Agreed to.

The Labor Commission amendment, as thus amended, was then rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 36.

Mr. FENTON then offered an amendment to the Tariff bill adding to the duty on salt as fixed by the Tariff bill 20 per cent, and argued in favor of the amendment.

Mr. CHANDLER said it should be 30 per cent. He said he noticed that all the New England members were in favor of a low duty on salt, about 12½ per cent; and he gave notice that, if they reduced the duty on salt, he would try to have the duties on New England manufactures reduced to the same extent.

Mr. FENTON agreed, with Mr. Chandler, that 30 per cent would be more just than 20 per cent. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 24; nays, 34.

Other amendments to increase the duty on salt were offered and rejected, leaving it as originally fixed by the House.

Mr. LEWIS offered an amendment providing that the President, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall assign Internal Revenue Supervisors to duty in any part of the United States, which was agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON (Texas) offered an amendment providing for the discontinuance of any internal revenue district whenever the receipts fall below the expenses, which was rejected.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, when all the amendments not reserved were concurred in.

The provisions applying to the 10 per cent reduction of the existing duties to paper was concurred in, as first reported from the Finance Committee, as follows: "On all paper and manufactures of paper, including books and other printed matter not herein specially provided for."

Mr. SHERMAN moved the following amendment which was agreed to:

On all sized and glued paper, suitable for printing, 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

An amendment providing for an additional duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on goods, the product of a country east of the Cape of Good Hope, except raw cotton and raw silk, when imported from places on the Cape, was amended so as to take effect on the 1st of October, and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the paragraph imposing a duty of ½ per cent per pound on flax, dressed, and valued at 25 cents per pound, was struck out.

Upon concurring in the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, making the duty on salt-pe crude, 1 cent per pound; partially refined, 1½ cents, and refined 2 cents per pound, there was some discussion, in the course of which Mr. BAYARD said there was something in the air just now which made it desirable to provide for a good supply of gunpowder.

The amendment was concurred in.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to amend the section allowing drawback on imported material used in the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in foreign trade, so as to prohibit such vessels from engaging at all in coastwise trade. Lost.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered an amendment giving the benefit of the section to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade. Lost.

Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment providing that where American materials are used in the construction of such vessels, there shall be allowed and paid an amount equivalent to the duties imposed on similar foreign materials or articles when imported. Lost.

Mr. VICKERS, on behalf of the Committee on Commerce, offered an amendment providing that American vessels which have been registered abroad since the 1st of July, 1861, may within two years be registered as American vessels, under such regulations as the secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Agreed to.

The other amendments to this section, reported from the Committee on Finance were concurred in.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to the Section allowing payment hereafter of one-third of the duties of imports in legal tender notes, providing that one-sixth of the duties may be paid in legal tender notes, which when read shall be destroyed. Lost—yeas, 18; nays, 37.

The amendment reported from the Finance Committee striking out this section was then concurred in.

Mr. FENTON moved to non concur in the amendment reported from the Committee on Finance, providing for the remission of duties on imported salt used in curing fish Lost.

The amendment was concurred in.

The amendment fixing the tax on tobacco at 24 cents per pound was concurred in.

The amendment reported from the Committee on Finance, abolishing moieties to informers, and appropriating $100,000 to pay for detecting and bringing to punishment violators of the Internal Revenue law, was concurred in. Yeas, 35; nays, 14.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment fixing the duty on smoking tobacco, made of stems, shorts, and other refuse material, at 16 cents per pound. Lost.

Mr. LOGAN also offered an amendment fixing the duty on smoking tobacco made of stems or lugs at 16 cents per pound. Lost.

Mr. MORTON offered an amendment, providing for the non-collection of any *per diem* taxes on distilleries, which have accrued when the distilleries have been unavoidably suspended.

A Senator moved to amend the amendment, so as to provide for the remission of the income tax for 1871, now due, but uncollected.

Agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 18.

Mr. CRAGIN moved to amend the amendment so as to exclude from its operation members of Congress who have not paid their income tax for 1871. Agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 13.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) offered an amendment providing for the refunding of the income tax for 1871, already paid, and explained that he offered it to show the impropriety of the preceding amendment to remit income tax not yet paid.

Mr. MORTON said he would rather withdraw his amendment than have it made the vehicle for amendments which would defeat this bill, and no objection being made, he withdrew it.

Liquorice was placed on the 10 per cent reduction list.

Note—The Senate is still in session at 1:50 a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The Senate bill extending for three years the act of the 22d of June, 1860, for the final adjustment of private land claims in Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri passed with amendment.

THE NEW ORLEANS NUISANCE.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Select Committee on Affairs in Louisiana, presented the report of himself and Mr. McCrary, and Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, presented the report of himself and Mr. Archer.

Mr. SMITH, of New York, is to present his own views. There was no regular Committee report. The documents were all ordered printed.

SENECA STONE.

The report of the Public Building Committee on the Seneca sand-stone investigation was made and ordered printed.

BANK BILLS.

The House refused to suspend the rules to pass the bill prohibiting the issue of bank notes except by the United States or State banks.

The bill for the better security of bank reserves was passed, under a suspension of the rules. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from National Banks, of not less than $10,000, and issue certificates therefor of not less than $5,000, said certificates being payable on demand in United States notes where the deposits are made, the notes thus deposited not to be counted as part of the legal Treasury reserve, but the certificates may be counted by National Banks as part of their legal reserve, and be accepted in the Clearing House balance where the deposits were made. The deposits shall be held as a special fund in the Treasury to be used only in redemption of said certificates. Nothing in this act to be construed as authorizing any expansion or contraction of the currency.

RECESS.

Mr. BUTLER being informed by the Speaker that there was no possibility of compelling a vote on the enforcement act, moved to adjourn, but at the suggestion of Mr. DAWES a recess was taken till evening, when general debate only will take place.

IOWA

State Eclectic Medical Society—A Mail Robber Pleads Guilty to Ten Indictments.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, May 30.—The State Eclectic Medical Society in session, to-day, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. A. C. Sherwood, of Marshalltown, President; Dr. J. G. Herrell, of Pella, Vice President; Dr. O. H. P. Shoemaker, of Avoca, and Dr. E. H. Carter, of Des Moines, as Recording and Corresponding Secretaries. The Association adjourned at a late hour to-night, after a harmonious session of two days, to meet in this city in May next.

In the United States District Court, to-day, Philip D. Banks, the mail robber arrested at Clarinda, last week, plead guilty to ten indictments, and will receive his sentence to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 30.—In the Cortes, to-day, Topete, President of the Council, stated that the Ministry recognises the validity of the Convention by Serrano with the rebels in Biscay, pardoning those who voluntarily surrender, and requested the opposition not to interpel the Government relative thereto.

Upon this announcement, Zorilla moved a vote of censure upon Serrano. This action of Zorilla's will probably cause Serrano's resignation.

Notwithstanding the request of Admiral Topete, in the Cortes, that the Opposition should refrain from taking any action relative to the indorsement by the Government of the course pursued by Serrano, hardly had the excitement died away when Martos proceeded to question the Government. The President refused to answer. Martos insisted on his question, when the President declared that the action of the Deputy was insulting to him and to the Chamber. Great confusion followed the retirement of the President. The tumult in the Chamber became general. Amid the din of voices no Deputy could be plainly heard.

The excitement over Serrano's generous treatment of the insurgents is very great, and stormy scenes in the Cortes have served to intensify it. It is probable that the Marshal, with other Ministers, who have accepted positions in the new Cabinet, will resign. Should the King insist on making Serrano Premier, as it is rumored he is disposed to do in reward for his distinguished services in quelling the Carlist insurrection, grave consequences are feared.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 30.—An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House last night, at which speeches were made giving expression to warm sympathy for the suffering Israelites in Roumania. Resolves were adopted invoking Her Majesty's government to interpose for the protection of the prosecuted race in that country against the outrages of the populace.

Commander Charles Brand, a retired officer of the Royal Navy, died yesterday. Deceased was present at the capture of Washington, by the British, in 1814.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 30.—The trial of Chatan, for setting fire to the Tuileries, terminated yesterday, with a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be shot.

THE TREATY.

The Instrument Considered to Be in Great Peril—Senators Talk of It as a Thing of the Past.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—If the opinions of Senators are to be believed, and their sources of information are worth anything, the Washington Treaty is a dead instrument. Senators now talk of the Treaty as a thing of the past, and only discuss the effect of the failure upon the future. However, the State Department has hope, and bangs its belief upon the slender thread that in the cable transmission of the protocol there were mistakes made, which will be remedied when the official transcript is forwarded by mail and shall have arrived. Until then there will be a telegraphic interchange of opinion between Schenck and Fish, of no particular importance except for sensational or stock jobbing purposes.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 30.—A Washington despatch says that the President, when at the Senate, yesterday, showed to the leading Senators the despatch received from Minister Schenck on the supplemental article. The first of these despatches represents that the British Government is dissatisfied and cannot accept the Senate substitute unless there is another supplement adopted, making the explanation clearer. To this, Fish replied that no further changes could be conceded. Another subsequent despatch reiterated that the changes in the article adopted by the Senate were not clear to the English Government.

Yesterday, Fish assured Minister Thornton that the Senate resolution was the ultimatum of the United States, and that the further obstinacy of the British Government could only be regarded by our Government as a desire to see the Treaty fail altogether. A despatch was sent to Minister Schenck, yesterday, declaring that the British Government must accept the Senate proposition or none at all. The responsibility of the Treaty rests on England.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—It is known from an official source that the Treaty of Washington is in peril—the United States having placed on Great Britain the responsibility of its failure, and the President and Senate being determined to make no further concessions. Telegrams last received do not give hope of early adjustment, as it is said Great Britain requires the unequivocal withdrawal of our claims for indirect damages.

Maxwell Woodhull, Assistant Secretary of the Legation in London, arrived here to-day with despatches from General Schenck.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The *World's* correspondent telegraphs that the British Government considers that negotiations with the American Government with regard to the Treaty of Washington have failed. The Government will inform Parliament that it will withdraw from the arbitration at Geneva.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Hon. John Sandfield McDonald, late Premier of Ontario, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Cornwall, Ontario. No hope is entertained of his recovery.

—An accommodation train on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad ran off the track near Grist's Station, N. C., yesterday. Three cars were wrecked. C. H. Rickstraw, of Cheraw, S. C., and Morris Bekhoff, of Terre Haute, were seriously, and five others slightly injured.

—A Mr. Myers, sample agent for Meyers Bro.'s Boston jewelry house, stopping at the Plankinton House, Milwaukee, had his trunk broken open and $4,000 worth of jewelry stolen on Wednesday. Suspicion point to a man who followed him from Chicago.

—G. M. Miller, of Marion, Ind., was arrested at Bunker Hill, yesterday, by the Deputy Sheriff of Grant County. After the arrest, Miller undertook to get away, when the Sheriff discharged seven shots at him, three taking effect, one under the right arm, one in the left side and one on the left hand. The wounds are not fatal. Miller was arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

—Miss Elizabeth H. Patterson, of Louisville Ky., instituted a suit against the proprietors of the United States Hotel, in that city, for $30,000 for alleged slander. The porter of the hotel told the proprietors he saw men going into Miss Patterson's room at unseasonable hours, and they refused to allow her to remain in the house. She was also discharged from a lucrative position on account of these evil reports.

—Accounts of the freshet a few days ago, in Southwest Missouri, says that whole farms in the Valleys of Spring River, Centre Creek, and other streams, are completely washed away, leaving nothing but rock and gravel. Live stock of all kinds were drowned in large numbers, and hundreds of yards of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad track were swept from its bed into adjacent fields. A wall of water five feet high rolled down Spring River Valley, leaving only devastation and ruin behind.

PERSONAL.

Grant's new cottage at Long Branch is being erected under the auspices of ex-Collector Murphy.

—General T. W. Sherman has purchased the "Tiffany" cottage, on Narragansett avenue, Newport, for $35,000.

—Jay Cooke is to be presented with a $1,000 picture of the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas" by a Minnesota artist.

—Mrs. McCarty, the Utica murderess, will not appear on the lecture platform.

—Mr. Tennyson is said to be much affected in health by the death of his friend and the godfather of his children, Professor Maurice.

—Lord Northbrook, the new Viceroy of India has relegated to the obscurity of private life Mr. Cowan, the energetic Deputy who ordered the blowing from cannon of the mutinous Kookas.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips, James Freeman Clarke, George William Curtis, and other prominent scholars are to lecture in Boston, next fall, in a course on English literature for women exclusively.

—Mr. Townley, of the New York *Mail*, receives, it is said, a salary of $5,000 from Mr. Daly, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43 R. A. M., this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. A. Degree. JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M. Special Convocation this [Friday] evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the P. M. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

$50,000

WEST CHICAGO PARK BONDS.

The undersigned invite proposals for any part or the whole of $50,000 bonds to be issued June 1, 1872, payable in three years, bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum payable semi-annually. The bonds will be issued by the West Chicago Park Commissioners to take up $50,000 in bonds due on that day, and will be a lien on all the taxable property of West Chicago in pursuance of law. Proposals will be received until June 1 at 2 o'clock p. m., addressed to the undersigned at the German National Bank, Chicago.

HENRY GREENEBAUM, Treasurer of the West Chicago Park Commissioners.

HENRY PILGRIM, Supervisor, and ex officio Treasurer of the Town of West Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK.

FOR SALE—4,500,000 Chicago Brick, for immediate delivery. DUNNE & SCANLAN, 154 East Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE.

West Madison-st.

PROPERTY

FOR SALE BY

WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

89 East Washington-st.

60x67 feet, fronting Madison-st., with a frontage of 140 ft. by 151 deep on Jefferson-st., and having upon it a brick building well adapted for any heavy manufacturing business, or can be readily converted into retail stores.

80x50 feet on southwest corner Jefferson-st., can be made to yield a large interest on the investment.

126x75 feet on southeast corner Morgan-st., already rented for nearly enough to make the cash payment.

No. 615, between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st., brown stone front, plate glass windows, making an elegant store room and basement, with residence above.

46 1-2x105 feet opposite Page-st., with good frame dwelling.

Wm. D. Kerfoot & Co.,

89 East Washington-st.

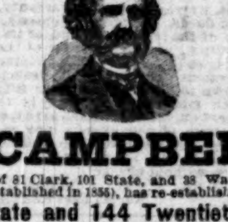
HAIR GOODS.

Parisian Gold & Crystal Palace

FILLED WITH

French Hair Goods.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT IT! MUST BE SEEN TO BE REALIZED!



M. CAMPBELL,

Formerly of 81 Clark, 101 State, and 38 Washington-sts. (established in 1855), has re-established at

945 State and 144 Twentieth-sts.,

(Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.), with a gorgeous and magnificent display of FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, and AMERICAN

HAIR GOODS, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HAIR JEWELRY, of every variety, made to order. WIGS, TOUPEES, SWITCHES, CURLS, FRIZZETTES, CHIGNONS, &c.

Ladies and Children should visit M. CAMPBELL'S HAIR DRESSING DEPARTMENT.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

M. CAMPBELL, 945 State, and 144 Twentieth-sts., Chicago, Ill.

SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENT.

INTERESTING TO LADIES!

The Farrand Tuck Folder and Adjustable Hemming Attachment.

The most valuable Sewing Machine Attachments ever invented. It tucks, stitches, and feeds at the same time, producing a perfectly straight tuck of any desired width, with a uniform space between. *No hand-folding, no marking, or creasing required.* No noise. Can be attached to any sewing machine. Home twelve different widths. Any number of tucks can be made in a skirt after it is sewed together without removing it from the tucker. Can be understood in five minutes. Price $3. Call and see it in operation at the office of THE FARRAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 634 Wabash-av., Chicago. EDWARD G. NEWELL, Agent for the Northwest.

MUSICAL.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of all kinds of Musical Merchandise.

390, 392, 394, 396 WABASH-AV., and 650 BROADWAY, New York.

G. C. KNOPFEL

980 Wabash-av., cor. Twenty-second-st.,

DEALER IN

Foreign and American Music.

Agent for the following celebrated instruments:

The "Philadelphia" Piano.

"Arlington Piano Company."

"Bacon & Karr" Piano.

E. & G. G. Hook & Hastings' Church and Chapel Organs.

FINANCIAL.

SCANDINAVIAN NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $250,000.

FERD. S. WINSLOW, President

AUGUSTUS JACOBSON, Vice President

ALEXANDER SILLER, Cashier

Directors—Belden F. Culver, Wilson K. Nixon, Aug. Jacobson, J. O. Rutter, F. S. Winslow, P. L. Hawkinson, Mons. Anderson, R. Biddle Roberts.

Local Banking in all its branches. Letters of Credit for travelling and commercial purposes. Cable transfers of funds to London and Paris. Drafts on any part of Europe at New York rates. Negotiation of first-class securities etc.

Nixon's Building, cor. LaSalle & Monroe-sts.

INSURANCE CLAIMS WANTED.

Cash paid for policies in the State, of Chicago; Garden City, Aurora; Putnam, of Hartford; and Franklin, of Cincinnati. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN--$100,000

In one sum, or in two sums of $50,000 each; interest 8 per cent per annum. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 189 West Washington-st.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,

Banker and Broker,

328 WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

MORSE, WARD & CO.,

Grain Commission Merchants, removed to their old office, No. 151 Monroe-st. (Kent's Building).

REMOVED.

WM. M. DEE, Sewer Builder,

Has removed to 21 Quincy-st., near Dearborn.

BUILDING PAPER.

Rock River Paper Co.

BUILDING PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

Call or write for circulars and samples. Sent free.

No. 48 West Lake-st.

GRAIN REGISTERS.

BARGAINS!

Chances for a Good Investment!

The above cut represents Hutchison & Garvin's patent Grain Register. It is simple, durable, light, and handy. Every Thresher needs one; it saves time and makes money for the thresher. It can be attached to all kinds of Threshing Machines; can use half bushel, bushel, or sack measures, and will always keep correct tally. Its utility cannot be doubted. It meets the approbation of all Threshers. Any ordinary carpenter can make one. Impossible for it to get out of order. STATE, COUNTY AND SHOP RIGHTS FOR SALE on terms that warrant the purchaser large profits on the investment. Rights sold on time if well secured. Men! look to your best interests. We offer chances that can seldom be found, to men who are reliable and wish to take an interest in our Register. Rights for counties can be bought at an average of $50 per county, and when a man takes a State, at much less figures. Any man who knows anything about a threshing machine, will see at once the utility of our Register. Any county in a grain-growing district can be supplied with Registers at a profit of from $400 to $600. I will remain at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st., until the 5th of June, where I can be consulted at all times, and where you can also see one of the Registers.

HUTCHISON & GARVIN, Burnside, Hancock County, Ill.

Agents who can give the best of references to honesty will be employed to sell rights. R. C. HUTCHISON.

FISH.

FISH.

Just Received, and for Sale:

2,000 Kits No. 1 Boston Packed Mackerel.
2,000 Kits No. 2 Boston Packed Mackerel.
2,400 Kits Fat Family Mackerel.
250 Half Brls. Fat Family Mackerel.
350 Half Brls. No. 2 Mackerel.
300 Half Brls. No. 1 Mackerel.
100 Half Brls. Boston Mess Mackerel.
500 Kits Boston Mess Mackerel.
100 Qtls. George's Bank Codfish.
250 Qtls. Grand Bank Codfish.
200 Kegs Holland Herring.
6,000 Lbs. Prime Smoked Halibut.
240 Half Brls. California Salmon.

BY

J. H. DIX,

WHOLESALE FISH DEALER,

58 & 60 South Water-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. J. McGRATH,

PAPERHANGINGS

At FACTORY PRICES.

State & 12th-sts.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,

Builders' Hardware,

146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

GEO. H. FROST,

CITY SURVEYOR,

500 WABASH-AV.

W. B. LANGLEY,

Wholesale Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. NO. 21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

Insurance Agency

REMOVED TO

3 & 4 Bryan Block,

168 & 170 LA SALLE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDE PARK CEMENT PIPE WORKS.

All persons interested, are hereby notified that Mr. B. F. J. Read, who has heretofore been acting as my agent in the charge of the Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, at Hyde Park, Illinois, has no longer any authority to act in any manner for me, as the agent of said Works.

Mr. Henry Evans is now my only authorized agent to conduct said Works and collect all debts.

All the machinery, buildings, stock on hand, manufactured and unmanufactured, together with the license to manufacture and sell under the patent rights owned by me, are hereby offered for sale. Inquire of Henry Evans, at the office of the Works at Hyde Park.

EDWARD L. BAKER, Proprietor Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE:

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engraves and Prints

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

CANNEL COAL,

FOR SALE BY

ROGERS & CO.,

144 Market-st.

Branch Office, 116 Twenty-second-st.

Horace Greeley's Portrait.

An excellent likeness; size, 10x14. Price, 25 cents; by the hundred, $15. "Horace Greeley's Grand March," with portrait, 40 cents. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, 547 Broadway and 39 Union Square, New York.

CHICAGO WOOL HOUSE!

WOOL.

Now receiving choice lots of SCOURED, TUB FLEECE-WASHED, and UNWASHED. For sale at market values.

Purchasers invited to inspect some very handsome lots now offered. ENOS BROWN & CO., 121 Michigan-av.

TURKISH BATHS.

The best baths in the world to cleanse the system, to promote health, and to prevent and cure disease. The new Turkish baths, 494 Wabash-av., are splendid and very complete, and are giving great satisfaction. Don't fail to try them.

EDEN,

The acknowledged Leading Barber of the West, so long and favorably known at the Matteson House, has again resumed business (a la Eden) at 44 West Madison-st., opposite Sherman House. General invitation to all.

Portfolios and Writing Desks

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

MUNGER'S

LAUNDRY,

OFFICES—413 State, 90 South Desplaines, and 133 Michigan-av.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S

PASSENGER STEAMERS.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.

Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at ... 8 p. m.

DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at ... 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ... 11 p. m.

For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

Result of the Conference Between the City and State Officials.

Nothing of a Definite Nature Arrived at.

Interview with Mayor Medill Yesterday.

The city officials who visited Springfield for the purpose of consulting with the Governor and State Auditor in reference to the new revenue law and the property assessment in Chicago, returned to this city yesterday morning. The officers were the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, City Comptroller, and Tax Commissioner. The questions which they discussed with the Governor and Auditor were these:

1. Whether the taxes of the different cities, in this State, are to be levied, according to their own assessments, or under the new revenue law, which goes into effect on July 1, and upon the State and County valuation.

2. If the city taxes are to be levied by the new revenue law, then are the respective cities bound by the limitations of their charters, as to the rate per cent that they may levy?

3. How far does the new revenue law, which goes into effect July 1, supersede the special law of March 23, for the collection of revenue?

With the view of learning the result of the conference, a TRIBUNE reporter interviewed His Honor, the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and learned what is subjoined:

Some four weeks ago the County Clerk received a circular from the Auditor's office, dated the 27th of April, 1872, notifying him that the new revenue law went into effect July 1, 1872, and directing him to proceed after that date to conform to the terms of that act in the new levy extension and collection of taxes, on the assessment made up previous to the 1st of July by the County Assessors. This was the first intimation the city authorities had, that it was the purpose of the State Auditor to enforce this law in the year 1872. The question immediately arose "How does this law effect the assessment and collection of city taxes for 1872?" We discovered upon examining its terms, that the 122nd section required the authorities of cities to certify to the County Clerk the amount of money they require to be raised by taxation. If we complied with the provision we should have to disband our City Assessors and Collectors after they have turned over their books for the current year. Here was a dilemma. In the first place, a doubt arose as to whether this act *did* repeal the city tax law, and the best legal authorities, including the Corporation Counsel, to whom the question was submitted, were unable to agree in regard to it. The law itself, in the last section, enumerates a long list of acts that it repeals, beginning in 1845 and ending in 1869; but there is no provision saying that it repeals all acts in conflict with itself not herein enumerated. As it contains no such provision the implication was that it only repeals the acts named; and as it does not embrace the charter provisions for collecting taxes, the inference is that they are not repealed. The law, as it reads, seems to contemplate no way of collecting the city taxes except through this bill. There are, however, a dozen provisions mentioning specifically the manner in which city taxes are to be collected with county taxes.

We went down to Springfield to confer with the Auditor, Governor and Attorney General, and get their interpretations of the law, and to learn if in their opinion, the present city tax law was or was not repealed. The Governor and the Auditor, in the forenoon, were of the opinion that it was repealed; but the Auditor asked two or three hours for individual examination of the question, and when we met him again in the afternoon he had reached the conclusion that it was not repealed, and that the revenue law is not in force against city authorities—that they were not bound to follow its provisions and certify the amount of money they wanted, but could proceed under the old machinery for another year. It was their impression that the law would be completely in force after 1872. The Corporation Counsel is of the opinion that the law is in force, notwithstanding the Governor's views. If we accept the law, and proceed to act under it, and disband the tax officers we will be obliged to raise taxes for the year 1872 on the basis of the State valuation of Chicago property. The aggregate of that valuation will not exceed $80,000,000, the State valuation being "cash," is about one quarter of the city's valuation, and Chicago's portion would be about $80,000,000.

The City Charter limits the taxing power of the Common Council to a certain number of mills for each purpose, and the Governor agrees with me that these provisions of the charter are not repealed in any event, whether this law goes into force or not—that the limitations of the Council's power of taxation continue in force. The charter declares that not exceeding 2 mills shall be levied for the support of the police. If we proceeded to raise money under the revenue law on the basis of $80,000,000, we would get $160,000, whereas the very lowest amount on which the present police force can be maintained for a year, without adding a single man, is $550,000. The charter provides that not exceeding two mills shall be appropriated for the support of the schools of the city. The State valuation would furnish only $160,000, while we must have over $500,000. For gas (two mills) we would get only $160,000, and we need $350,000 to light the city next year, and pay what is now due the gas companies. The charter also provides that a sinking fund of one-quarter of a mill shall be raised. The State valuation would yield only $20,000, whereas $75,000 is necessary. The free library is to receive one-fifth of a mill,—$16,000; but under the revenue bill we could raise only $16,000. So with water-pipe. Under the charter we are entitled to one mill—a quarter of a million—but the valuation of the State would furnish only $80,000. The limit for sewerage is one mill—$200,000. The revenue law would give us only $80,000, and we are already in debt to that fund $50,000. For permanent improvements two and a half mills are allowed. The revenue bill would yield $200,000, but that amount of money would not begin to build the school-houses, engine-houses, police-stations, and the bridges required. It will require between $500,000 and $600,000 to put up all the buildings needed, including the present city hall. The charter restricts four and a half mills for all other purposes, which embrace street-cleaning, improvements and repairs, salaries of all the city officers, the support of the Board of Health, and miscellaneous matters, for which somewhere near a million dollars is needed; the State law would furnish only $360,000. Hence, if the State law was adopted as in force, we will be short of the requisite amount of money to support the city government, nearly $3,000,000; in other words, we will only get one-third of the amount needed. That is one horn of the dilemma we strike in accepting the State law for one provision of the law says that the State Board of Equalization shall not increase the aggregate returns of the local assessors. Hence, if the local assessors return $80,000,000, the Board has no power to increase the relative proportions. If we proceed to collect under our city charter (supposing it was in force) we run into difficulty on the other hand. It may be alleged by tax-fighters that the law is actually in force (and the Governor in his opinion may be wrong about it), and that the city law is repealed; and, therefore, all our proceedings under the city law are nugatory. If one man gets a decision to that effect—that this law is in force, and that the provisions of the city charter are repealed by it,—the whole tax will be beaten.

The law under which we are at present collecting city taxes is called the law of March 27, 1872, which is, "An act to provide for the collection of revenue, for the sale of real estate for the non-payment of taxes, or special assessments for municipal assessments." The last clause of the law says: "This act shall be in force until the object intended by this act can be obtained under a general revenue law, which may hereafter be enacted by the General Assembly, after which this act shall be of no effect except so far as proceedings may have been commenced under this act." Now comes the question, the law referred to (a general revenue law) having been passed, can we save our next year's taxes, assessed under city machinery, through this last sentence: "Except so far as proceedings may have been commenced under this act"? We will be engaged to the 1st of July in assessing for 1872. Will the Court hold that this proceeding commenced under this act, so as to entitle us to finish the work? Otherwise we are beaten.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that whichever plan is adopted, we have got to go to the Legislature next winter, immediately after it has assembled, and obtain supplementary legislation to cure these defects. If we proceed under the new law, we will have to go to the Legislature for the passage of a law striking out the mill limitations, if, under the old charter provisions, we shall have to obtain the requisite power to enforce the collection of taxes. But, even in that case, we run a risk; for, if the Supreme Court should decide that the General Tax law actually repeals our charter provisions for the collection of taxes, no act of the Legislature could cure a law already dead. It would be curing a man after he was deposited in a graveyard.

The course we have finally determined to pursue is this: We are going to submit the question in its different aspects to some of the ablest lawyers in the city, and get what further opinion it is possible to obtain before we conclude which road to take.

All this trouble grew out of the fact that the Legislature did not really intend to have the new law go into force on the 1st of July, and, therefore, they forgot, or omitted, to put into it the proper sections to connect the old system with the new, and obviate all conflicts.

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. William Stimpson, Secretary of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

Died, at Ilchester, Md., May 26, at 11:30 p. m., of consumption, Dr. William Stimpson, Secretary of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, in the forty-second year of his age.

The announcement of the death of Dr. Stimpson will be received with profound regret, not only by a wide circle of friends here, but throughout the country. Science has lost an assiduous cultivator, the value of whose labors was recognized in both hemispheres.

For the second time in the course of a few years the Chicago Academy is called upon to mourn the loss of an accomplished Secretary. Under Dr. Stimpson's energetic supervision, the [illegible] gathered within its walls at the time of the great fire, in magnitude and importance [illegible] in the United States, and so admirable were his arrangements that they were flowing in from every quarter of the world. Their total destruction on the morning of the 9th of October last was a terrible blow to the Secretary. His private losses, too, were beyond computation, embracing, as they did, a choice scientific library, gathered at different intervals—many of the volumes being out of print, and many of them being presentation copies from the authors—and, also, all his manuscripts, including those of the Government Japan Expedition, of which he was the naturalist, which were written out for publication, and were copiously illustrated by drawings, many of which were engraved. Thus, in an hour, perished the results of twenty years' laborious labor.

To show the high estimation in which Dr. [illegible] was held by men engaged in kindred pursuits, it may be stated that, at the instigation of Agassiz, the results of the deep-sea dredgings of the United States Coast Survey were placed in his hands for description—a task calling for the most exact and difficult knowledge; and when Mr. Gwynn Jeffries, whose investigations in connection with Dr. Carpenter and Prof. Wyville Thompson, in similar pursuits under the auspices of the British Government, have created so profound a sensation in scientific circles, visited this country last autumn to confer with American investigators, he passed several days with Dr. Stimpson, and remarked that from no one had he derived so much information.

After the terrible calamity to which we have referred, Dr. Stimpson remarked that he had not the heart to attempt to enter upon his life-work again, but would devote all his energies to the restoration of the Academy. "If," said he, "I live to the ordinary age, I will gather a nobler collection than we have lost." The Smithsonian Institute, which from the first had been the generous patron of the Academy, was ready to transfer to him duplicates; the Museum of Comparative Anatomy, at Cambridge, through Agassiz, its Director, had invited him to go there and select from its ample stores what he desired; and learned societies at home and abroad, in response to his appeals, were forwarding to his care copies of their transactions. Under such auspices, the members of the Academy felt that its prestige would be more commanding than ever before. They now feel that in the death of their Secretary they sustain a loss which is irreparable.

Dr. Stimpson had for some years the premonitions of the disease to which he has just succumbed. Two years ago he passed the winter on the Florida coast, making extensive collections of the flora and fauna of that region. The moist, warm breath of the ocean, he thought, invigorated him. Last autumn he repaired, in company with Dr Veille, to the same region, embarking on board one of the Coast Survey steamers, to superintend the deep-sea dredgings, but he had returns of hemorrhage, which so far prostrated him as to defeat his purposes. Gaining the land, he was transferred to a hotel, but his physical powers were past the rallying point. Accompanied by Dr. Veille, he at length was placed on board a steamer, which landed him in Baltimore, from which place, by a short journey in a carriage, he was conveyed to Ilchester, where reside his wife's friends. Here he lingered a few weeks, dictating letters and penciling short ones to his most intimate friends. And now comes the intelligence that the grave has closed over him, and that in his dying hours his thoughts centered on the Academy.

Dr. Stimpson had qualities which attracted, by the strongest ties, all who had personal relations with him. Modest and retiring in his disposition, the casual acquaintance little knew the vast range and the minute accuracy of his information—information gathered not simply from books, but from personal observation in every quarter of the globe. He has published enough already to create for his name an honorable place in the scientific opinion of the world, but if the full results of his labors could have been brought out, few scientific men in the country would have occupied a more commanding position. J. W. F.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Help" is to be revived entire at the Academy of Music to-night, with Mr. Murphy in a new Irish ballad entitled "Maggie McCree," "Paddy's Wedding," and a double Irish jig with Miss Annie Lawrence. The same bill will be continued for the remainder of the week.

—At the Halsted Street Opera House, to-night, the Selden Irwin Company will produce the famous drama, "A Home in the West," which was written for Dan. Marble, twenty-five years ago. John Dillon plays the part of the stuttering Yankee.

—The last representations of "Caste" by the Wyndham Company will be given at the Globe Theatre this evening and at the Saturday matinee. "Rock Ahead," a new play, will be produced for the first time Saturday evening.

—The Japs and regular circus features are in full blast at Nixon's Amphitheatre.

—At the West Side Opera House, Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

—To-night occurs the grand concert by the Germania and Concordia Maennerchor, at Bauer's Music Hall, Nos. 392 to 398 Wabash avenue.

A Generous Offer.

Among my books, saved from the fire, are two (2) folio volumes containing the entries of every instrument filed in the Cook County Records during the four busy years from 1864 to 1867, inclusive. These indices (prepared for me by gentlemen in the abstract business) furnish the names of grantors and grantees, the nature of the instrument, warranty, special warranty, quitclaim and trust deeds, mortgages, releases, etc.; also, the date of the instrument and of its record, the consideration, and description of the property. These entries (together with my claims of title of many sections west of the city from the Government down to 1857) number over fifty thousand, and touch most of the property in the city. In the present embarrassment as to real estate titles, a single item of conveyance may sometimes be of service, and whatever information is at my command, it will afford me pleasure to impart (of course without charge).

THOS B. BRYAN,
No. 143 East Randolph street.

What They Say.

It is said Chicago people are noted for being better informed on general matters than almost any other city in the Union. Eastern people have made it a proverb, that "what we don't know is not worth knowing," but, however true this may be, *it is a fact* that, with all the wide-awakeativeness and desire to see and know what is new and attractive, hundreds of our city ladies have yet, for the first time, to visit the new and well-lighted store of A. G. Downs & Co., No. 221 West Madison street. It is just the place to buy elegant dress goods cheap, and ready-made suits in silk, alpaca and poplin, or Paisley and Ottoman striped shawls and scarfs, or anything else usually kept in a first class dry goods store. The reputation of A. G. D. & Co stands unrivalled in the manufacture of Paris muslin and lawn dresses, for evening and graduating purposes. They are now taking orders for them daily.

Watches, Diamonds, Etc., at Auction.

To-day, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., will be positively the last sale of watches, diamonds, and jewelry, at William A. Butters & Co.'s auction rooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street. Every article guaranteed just as represented. No reserve or limitation on the goods. Every article will be sold to the highest bidder, as the entire stock must be closed out.

Good News.

Bethesda Mineral Spring Water reduced from $1 to 50 cents per gallon, at the office of J. W. Mills, general agent, No. 720 Wabash avenue.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Gold 114.

Governments closed:

U. S. '81s	119¼@120	U. S. 5-20s, '67	117⅛@117¼
U. S. 5-20s, '62	113⅞@113½	U. S. 5-20s, '68	117⅛@117¼
U. S. 5-20s, '64	113½@114	5 P cents	112⅝@113
U. S. 5-20s, '65	115@115½	Currency 6s	117@117½
U. S. 5-20s, N.	116½@116⅞		

Stocks closed:

West. Union	75 @ 75⅛	Northwestern	73⅛@ 73⅜
Pacific	75½@ 75¾	Northwestern, pfd	93 @ 94
Adams	96 @ 98		
Fargo	86½@ 99	Rock Island	110⅞@110½
American	78 @ 79	St. Paul	57¼@ 57½
U. S.	81½@ 83	Preferred	78½@ 79
N. Y. Central	97 @ 97⅛	Wabash	75½@ 76
N. Y. C. scrip	92½@ 93	Preferred	85 @ 92
Erie	64⅛@ 64⅜	Ft. Wayne	97⅞@ 98
Preferred	84⅝@ 86	Ohio & Miss	46½@ 47
Union Pacific	38⅛@ 39⅜	Del. & Lack	105 @106
Lake Shore	90¼@ 90⅜	B. H. & E.	8 @ 8½
Scrip	91 @ 92	C. C. & I. C.	38¼@ 38⅜
Pittsburg	90½@ 91½	St. Joe	40¼@ 41

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 30—5 p. m.—Consols, 93¼. Bonds, '62, 90¾; '65s, 91½; '67s, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¾.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £630,000 during the past week. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount 1 per cent. The rate is now 4 per cent.

FRANKFORT, May 30.—Bonds of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, May 30.—Rentes, 55f 7c.

LIVERPOOL, May 30—Evening—Cotton firm; middling upland, 11¼@11⅜d; Orleans, 11⅜d; sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm; red winter wheat, 12s 7d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 28s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Most of the dry goods stores were open on Decoration Day, but little business was done except in stores of jobbers clearing out stock during the earlier hours of the day. The weather up to 3 p. m. was very unpropitious. At auction, guipure lace brought from 35c to 92½c; black French lace thread, $1.34 to $3.35; Lama Point Shawls, $2.50 to $28.50; Lama jackets, $10.50; 22-inch satin Mexique, $1.00; 19-inch turquoise, $1.50; ribbons, Falcon brand, No. 1 Turquoise rose, 82c; Mexico, 35c; Blanc, 82½c; Nert, 67½c; Ciel, 74c; Nert L, 65c; Rose Vif, 87½c; Nert Clair, 70c; No. 5, $1.10; No. 7, $1.50.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 30.—Cattle receipts, including 74 cars reported to arrive, 275, or 438 cars against 599 last week. Market open dull, most of the offerings being of inferior quality, buyers preferring to wait fresh arrivals. Better grade, prices unchanged; 100 3-year old steers, fed by Mason, Stout & Smith, near Springfield, Ill., offered this morning at 6½c, but finding no buyers at 7½c were shipped East. These cattle averaged at home 1,715 lbs, and were considered the best on the market this season. Sales, 34 Illinois steers, 1,085 to 1,155 lbs, at $6.25@6.30; 128 Iowa steers, 1,240 lbs, at $6.75; 20 do, 1,337 lbs, at $6.00; State stockers, 1,065 lbs, at $5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,400; market dull; no sales; sellers and buyers apart ¼ to ½c; prices nominal at 5 to 7c for clipped sheep.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,300; 10 car loads on yards; market dull, from $4.30 to $4.45; sales, 118 Illinois, 196 lbs, at $4.45.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Beeves to-day, 2,359; this is 7,400 since Saturday; same time last week, 7,600. Market strong at a shade advance. All sold early at 11½c for good Cherokee and thin Illinois; 12@12½c for most droves, and 13c for prime; 10 cars Texas, 1,080 lbs gross, 11½c, 58 lbs per cwt; 7 cars Illinois, 7¼ cwt, 14½c; 8 cars, 7½ cwt, 12½@13c. Closed very firm.

Sheep and Lambs—Only 1,200 to-day, making 7,900 this week against 8,800 same time last week. Sheep dull at 6½@7½c. Lambs scare and wanted at 11c for 60 lbs Virginia; 13c for fair 58 lbs Jerseys, and 13½@14c for 55@60 lbs.

Hogs—To-day, 9,200, or 32,900 so far this week, against 32,600 last week. Market heavy at 5¼@5½ for dressed.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 30.—COTTON—Higher; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, heavy; superfine Western and State, $6.10@6.65; common to good extra, $7.00@7.60; good to choice do, $7.65@8.35; white wheat Western extra, $8.55@10.00; St. Louis, $8.15@12.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy; receipts, 65,000 bu; prime No. 2 Chicago spring, in store, $1.69; choice Northwestern club, $1.73; white Canada in bond, $1.91; white Western, $1.10; Rye lower; Western, in store, 95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; receipts, 178,000 bu; steamer Western, mixed, 70@71c; sail do, 72@73; old Western mixed and yellow, 73c. Oats heavy; receipts, 65,000 bu; Western, 55c; Ohio, 57@58c.

EGGS—Active; Western, 15@16c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 19@19½c. Sugar easier; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 8¼@9c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 61@68c. Rice dull, 8½@9c.

TURPENTINE—Firm, 65@66c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade easier; new mess, $13.25; prime mess, $12.75@12.87½. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams, 9½@10½c; Shoulders, 6¼@6½c; middles firm; short clear 7¼@7⅜c; long clear, 7½c; lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Heavy; new 17@25c.

CHEESE—Steady; new, 11@13½c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, drooping; XX spring, $6.62@7.50. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 spring, $1.45½; No. 2, $1.44½. Oats steady; No. 2, 40½c. Corn quiet, unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 46c. Rye dull, lower; No 1, 74c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 51c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c; Oswego, 14½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 1,900 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull drooping; family $8.80@9.00. Wheat dull lower, No. 1 red winter $1.88@2.00. Corn quiet and weak, 51@53c. Rye dull unchanged. Oats quiet 43@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull nominal, regular offered $13.25 at Louisville 500 brls; city sold $14.25; Lard steady summer steam 8½c, kettle 8⅞c. Bulk meats dull shade lower, shoulders 4½c; sides 6¾@6⅞c; bacon only limited jobbing demand, 5¼@7¼@7⅞c.

HOGS—Steady, stockers $3.80@4.00; fat, $4.10@4.35.

WHISKEY—Steady 86c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 30.—COTTON—Excited and higher; low middling, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn in good demand at full prices; 74@76c. Oats quiet and weak at 53@55c.

HAY—Active at $28.00@32.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and unsettled; shoulders, 5¼@5½c; clear sides, 7⅞@7½c. Pork dull and unchanged at $13.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 spring unsalable at over $1.50; No 2 red winter, $2.00. Corn quiet and firm; No 2 mixed, 46½@47c. Oats dull and unchanged; mixed on track, 40@40½c. Barley, no sales.

WHISKEY—Lower; 86@86½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $13.00 spot, $12.75 seller June. Bacon dull and drooping; clear sides, 7¾c seller June.

HOGS—Unchanged.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 2@3c lower but active. Extra $1.93; No. 1 $1.90; amber $1.80. Corn dull, lower 53c. Oats 43c. Stale 45c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull, but good grades firm; low grades declined; Western superfine, $7.25@7.75. Wheat unchanged. Corn—Mixed Western, 72c. Oats—Western mixed dull at 55c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $13.75; bulk shoulders, 4½@5c; sides, 5½c; clear rib, 7c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¾@6c; sides, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 7¾@8c. Lard dull at 9c.

BUTTER—Western less active, but unchanged.

WHISKEY—93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Market generally dull and heavy; 20,000 bu prime No. 2 corn at 55½c; 23,000 bu No. 2 do at 54c. Oats nominally 48c for No. 2 Western. Sales 10,000 bu Western barley at 75c.

Canal freights unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; superfine, $6.00@6.75; extra, $7.25@7.75. Wheat weak; red, $2.10@2.15. Rye, $1.10. Corn, unchanged. Oats firmer, 59@60c.

PROVISIONS—Small business doing at unchanged prices.

WHISKEY—Steady at 92c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; mess, $13.12½. Bacon dull, at 5¾c, 7½c, and 8c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, good fair, 9¼c. Molasses, dark reboiled, 45c; fair reboiled, 47c; prime reboiled, 53@54c.

WHISKEY—Dull; held for 88@95c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 25; sight, ⅛ premium; gold, 13½c.

COTTON—Very strong; sales 2,000 bales good ordinary at 22½c; low middlings, 23½c; middling, 25½c. Receipts, 577 bales; exports, Liverpool, 3,118 bales; Havre, 3,033 bales; stock, 51,391 bales.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... May 31.

Stmr Maine, Ogdensburgh, 170 packages fish and sundries.
Schr Guide, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Grey, Muskegon, 112 m lumber.
Schr R J Skidmore, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 190 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Gerrit Smith, Cleveland, 440 tons coal.
Schr Silver Cloud, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Erie, 530 tons hard coal.
Schr Falcon, Manistee, 115 m lumber.
Schr David Dail, Portage Lake, 110 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Scow J. F. Prince, White Lake, 115 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Scow Coaster, Black Creek, 55 cds wood.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 100 cds wood.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 65 m lumber.
Scow Hunter, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Scow Mermaid, Holland, 50 cds wood.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Scow M. Dixon, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay.
Prop Annie Laurie, Hamlin, 156 m lumber, 16 m lath.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Reindeer, Cleveland, 520 tons coal.
Bark Wm. H Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, 45 m lumber, 26 m square timber, 9 pkgs fish.
Schr Wm. G. Grant, Oswego, 475 tons coal.
Schr Monticello, Collins' Inlet, Out., 240 m white pine lumber.
Schr St. Lawrence, Oconto, 240 m lumber, 110 m lath.
Scow Cousin Mary, South Haven, 53 cds wood.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 70 pkgs fish, 58 bu oats, 100 bu flour and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 32 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 475 m lumber, 124 dry hides, and sundries.
Bark Cecelia, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 63 cds bark.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 130 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Erie, 943 tons railroad iron.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Stony Creek, 80 cds wood, 180 telegraph poles.
Schr Bridgewater, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr W. H. Willard, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Cleveland, 350 tons coal.
Schr Otter, Grand Traverse Bay, 100 m lumber.
Schr Montauk, Cleveland, 535 tons coal.
Schr Yankee Blade, Sheboygan, 220 m lumber.
Schr Chas. Wall, Erie, 923 tons coal.
Schr Brightie, Vermilion, O., 600 tons stone.
Schr M. Egan, Traverse Bay, 190 cds wood.
Schr Minnie Williams, Cleveland, 530 tons coal.
Schr J. O. Moss, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr William Shupe, Vermillion, O., 336 blocks stone.
Schr Ahnapee, Saugatuck, 85 m lumber.
Schr Marvin Hannah, White Lake, 70 cds wood.
Barge Wm. Burn, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.

CLEARED .... May 30.

Schr Potomac, Dunkirk, 35,840 bu wheat.
Schr Lotus, Buffalo, 18,800 bu corn.
Scow Blackhawk, Lincoln, 50 brls flour.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn, 14,000 bu oats, 500 brls flour.
Prop City of Concord, Ogdensburg, 5,600 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 85 brls pork, 40 bls wool, 16 tcs, 25 cases lard, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Hamlin, 1 brl tallow, 15 brls flour, and sundries.
Bark Jos. Breden, Oswego, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr Columbian, Buffalo, 23,451 bu corn.
Schr A. C. Maxwell, Buffalo, 35,043 bu corn.
Schr Kersarge, Walkerville, Out., 16,320 bu corn.
Schr Amaranth, Buffalo, 18,400 bu corn.
Schr Chas. Hinckley, Buffalo, 21,925 bu corn.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 150 brls hides, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 150 bu potatoes, 25 brls salt, and sundries.
Bark Oconota, Buffalo, 27,301 bu corn.
Schr W. B. Allen, Buffalo, 20,136 bu corn.
Schr A. Mosher, Buffalo, 18,363 bu corn.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 1,000 ft lumber, 10 brls pork, 10 brls beef.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Charters include the following: To BUFFALO—Collingwood, Colonel Ellsworth, Morning Star, Tanner, City of Chicago, Montauk, Melvina, Champion and Gallatin, all corn at 8c. To BOSTON—Propeller Vanderbilt, oats, through rate. To PORTLAND—Propeller Montgomery, corn at 24c. Total capacity equal to 225,000 bu corn and 70,000 bu oats.

DETROIT, May 28.—There is still an absence of grain offerings, but if the wheat market keeps on for a few days more as it has the past week, grain shipments will once more become an actual fact. Coarse freights are abundant and vessels being scarce they tend upward. The following are reported: Lightguard, mixed load, for Buffalo, $800. Barge Paragon, lumber, from Wildfowl Bay to Buffalo, $3.75, also second load staves from Two Creeks, Saginaw Bay, for Buffalo, at $7.00. Schooner Dolphin, shingles, at 40c, and lumber at $3.00, from Alpena to Vermillion. Bark Fame, pail bolts, from Tawas City to Cleveland, $1,000 for trip.

BUFFALO, May 28.—The scarcity of vessels continues. Rates on coal remain unchanged.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRIDGEPORT CANAL LOCKS, CHICAGO, May 30.—CLEARED—Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 74 m ft lumber; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 4 m ft lumber; Isadore, Seneca light; Montana, Seneca, light; Emie O'Connell, Sag Bridge, light; prop Wasp, Summit, light; Mary Walker, Lemont, light; Admiral, Lemont, light; Stars and Stripes, Lemont, light; Col. Manning, Lemont, light; R. N. Atkinson, Lemont, light; Augusta, Lemont, light; C. W. Walker, Lemont, light; Acadia, Lemont, light; Eclipse, Lemont, light; Reliance, Lemont, light; Cushman, Lemont, light; Martin Hogan, Lemont, light; Thunder, Lemont, light.

ARRIVED—Gold Hunter, LaSalle, 5,800 bu corn; Gold Rod, Buffalo Rock, 5,800 bu do; Danube, Ottawa, 5,400 bu do; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,500 bu do; Peter and Paul, Ottawa, 7,000 bu oats; 1,800 bu corn; prop Wasp, Summit, 33 yds stone; H. S. Carpenter, Sag Bridge, 75 yds do.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne May 28:

Down—Schrs Augusta, Toledo to Kingston, timber; M. Wilcox, Cleveland to Cobourg, coal; H. Fitzhugh, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; John Wesley, Toledo to Kingston, corn; prop Europe.

Up—Props City of New York, China; schrs Perry Hannah, Aigle, DeMer, Agnes; prop Mary Pringle, Ogdensburgh to Detroit, light; schr Tom Martin, Ogdensburgh to Erie; barge Arctic; schrs Lathrop, New Dominion, of Port Rowan, Kingston to Kincardine, light; Garibaldi, of Port Hope, Cobourg to Cleveland, iron ore; D. M. Foster, Lyman Casey, Oswego to Toronto, salt; prop Cleveland, Ogdensburgh to Detroit, gen cargo; barge City of Buffalo.

Wind—West; fresh.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., May 30.—PASSED DOWN—Prop Annie Craig; barks Two Fannies, J. G. King; brig Orkney Lass; schrs Mediator, Algerine, Gillmore, Riverside, Harvest Queen, Miami, F. Allen, Farwell, Altaira, Mont Blanc, Golden Rule.

PASSED UP—Props Fountain City, Colorado, China, City of Montreal, Tuttle and barges; schrs American Prince, Alfred Richards, Correspondent.

WIND—North.

DETROIT, Mich., May 30—PASSED UP—Props Missouri, Detroit and barges; schrs Goshawk, L. Barker, Eagle Wing, Bigler, Harvest Home, Theo. Perry.

PASSED DOWN—None.

WIND—Northwest.

Miscellaneous Notes.

WAGES—$1.75 per day.

WIND—W. N. W.

GRAIN ELEVATION.—Indications now point to very low rates for the elevation of grain this coming season. The elevator interests have failed to agree upon terms, and we understand there are no prospects for a [illegible] of the elevation. The business [illegible] at ½c per bushel to the vessel and ½c to the grain, including ten days storage. Owing to the large fleet of vessels which brought in about 4,000,000 bushels of grain last week, the thirteen elevators that were a condition to [illegible] all the business they could attend to, consequently the opening rates were not broken. But now there is a lull in the receipts, and it is said some are elevating at ½c per bushel to the vessel and ½c to the grain. Competition is the life of business, yet it is often death to the operators.—*Buffalo Express.*

IMPROVEMENT OF MAUMEE BAY—RESOLUTION BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.—W. T. Walker, Esq., at the close of 'Change, yesterday, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously by the Board of Trade:

WHEREAS, There are serious delays and damages incident to a lack of water in the Maumee Bay, and, notwithstanding the Government has expended large sums of money in appropriations, the city has had but little relief, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board ask the City Council of Toledo to instruct one of their Engineers to examine and report, in connection with our Harbor Master, Calvin Herrick, the actual state of the improvement, and the work necessary to be performed immediately, so that relief may be had at once.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Board to present such report to the Government officer in charge of the work in Maumee Bay.

Messrs. W. T. Walker, C. F. Curtis, and C. A. King were appointed a Committee to present the report.—*Toledo Commercial, May 29.*

LATEST FROM LAKE SUPERIOR. The propeller Mineral Rock arrived here yesterday direct from Lake Superior, on her first trip of the season. The Rock met the steamer Keweenaw off White Fish Point, and a steamer supposed to be the Meteor, a short distance in advance. Left the Sault River on Sunday night. Met in Sault River schr George Worthington at Grand Island, also the steamer India. Met the I. C. Morse with the schrs S. A. Wood, Chenango, and Rainbow in tow; also the tug B. P. Clinton with the schrs Star of Hope and C. H. Walker in tow, and the steamer J. S. Fay, with scar D. P. Rhodes in tow. In Mud Lake she met the tug Dobbins, with the schrs George Sherman, H. J. Webb, J. W. Nichols, and J. B. Wilbur in tow; also, the tug Cushing, with schrs Selkirk, Starlight, and D. Wagstaff. The schr E. R. Turner was sailing up. The weather on Lake Huron was extremely foggy and the sound of the fog horn was heard at frequent intervals during the night.—*Detroit Tribune, May 29.*

FROM BAY CITY.—A correspondent, writing from this point under date of May 28, says:

The late rains have had a wonderful effect on the shipping interests—more so, in fact, than one would expect from the amount of water that has fallen. Lumber has fallen $1 per m during the past week, and is selling freely. The manufacturers have been holding on to their stocks for fancy prices, but the prospect of there being a plentiful supply of logs has induced them to sell before the market becomes over-stocked and brought the figures down also.

In correspondence with this change in the price and sale of lumber, freights have been tending upward, and have advanced 50c per m at Saginaw—$3.50 being paid thence to Buffalo. Shippers are loth to pay the advance here, but the probabilities are that they will have to come to it. At present freights are abundant, and the demand for carriers is greater than the supply.

There are very few vessels in the lumber-carrying trade this season. Most of the business is done by barges and propellers. The barges have become so numerous, and can carry lumber at so much lower rates than vessels, that they have nearly run the latter out of the business. Most of the sail craft that have come in here are engaged in carrying timber, salt, and staves.

The tug H. P. Smith took fire yesterday near Portsmouth, and was burned to the water's edge. She was valued at $7,000, and was insured in the Aetna, of Cincinnati, for $3,500. She was owned by E. O'Connor, of this city, and has been on the river for several years, engaged in towing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD

Is the latest sensation in the way of fashionable furniture. Represents at pleasure an elegant book case, side-board, dressing case, or etagere; and is convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Every sleeping room, hereafter, may be a parlor. Enables you to live genteelly in one room. The [illegible] of exorbitant rents. The saving in one or two months' rent pays for it. Sold on instalments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 152 Madison-st., and 973 Wabash-av.

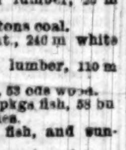
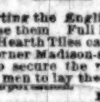
NORTHWESTERN ABEL LOOM CO

The adjourned annual meeting of the Company will be held Saturday, June 1, at 3 o'clock p. m., at their office, No. 34 South Clinton-st., Room 7.
DWIGHT KLINCK, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Kiston & Wheeling Gravel Road Co. will be held at the Tollgate of the Road, on Monday p. m., June 3, 1872, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business brought before the meeting.
N. P. LOBERG, Sec'y.

SINGING BIRDS.


Five hundred Mocking Birds, just brought from the South. The best lot ever brought to the city.

R. GEISERT, cor. Market and Randolph-sts.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 121 Wabash-av. corner Madison-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by [illegible].
F. A. [illegible]

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

BLISS & TORREY,
IMPORTERS,
NO. 25 MARKET-ST.,

have just received per steamer Calabria the following French goods: Violets Thridau, Soap, Lorenzo's Plate Mirrors, Russia Lather Mirrors, Badger Shaving Brushes, Quill Tooth Picks, Traveling Dressing Cases, Coudray's Goods, Buffalo Dressing Combs. On hand, also a full and complete stock of the finer Domestic Goods.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

DR. ELLIS, formerly of 94 Washington-st., has removed his office from 504 to 508 State st., second door south of Taylor-st.

McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE,
PAPER DEALERS,
Removed to 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MERRIL LADD. LUTHER C. KEELER.
MERRIL LADD & CO.,
Financial Agents, 134 Madison st., Chicago.

We give special care to the investment of funds for banks and capitalists on commercial paper, and in making long loans on real estate in Chicago and vicinity. We receive orders for the purchase and sale of local securities, State and United States bonds, railroad bonds, land warrants, railroad stocks, insurance stocks, etc., and buy and sell gold at the daily market rates.

Gents' Spring and Summer
UNDERWEAR!
And Novelties in Men's Furnishing Goods.
PORTER & HOYT, 139 Twenty-second st.

CHROMOS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo
OF
The First Pipe,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 116 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.
SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2300 HEAVY Linen, per dozen ... $36.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen ... $33.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen ... 30.00
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen ... 27.00

First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.

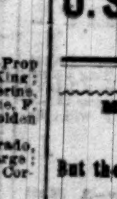
Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.

Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.

330 Wabash-av., and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

MAZZINI.

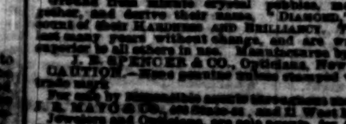
SCALES.


FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 48 South Desplaines-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve it.



If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by [illegible] J. B. MAYO & CO., [illegible], and 21 West Madison-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER 4 TENTS.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S

GIGANTIC MENAGERIE, MUSEUM,
Equestrian Aggregation and Performing Animal Show.

Positively the largest and best exhibition in the world, exhibits in Chicago nine days only.

WEST SIDE, SIX DAYS

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—afternoon and evening,

June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8,

On the lot corner
Madison and Elizabeth-sts.

Then removes to
South Side, 3 Days Only,
JUNE 10, 11 AND 12,

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—afternoon and evening—on the lot near
State & Twenty-second-sts

Admission to all Tents ... 50 cents
Children under 10 years ... 25 cents

In the Museum more curiosities, animate and inanimate, than ever were seen in a traveling exhibition. In the Menagerie the largest collection of Wild Animals and Rare Birds in America. In the Equestrian Department and Performing Animal show, more performers, female, male, and juvenile, and more Trained Animals than ever appeared under one management.

GRAND STREET DISPLAY.

An Open Den of Lions and Tigers, performed by Herr Darious, as the procession moves. Also a PAIR OF ELEPHANTS. Nearly two miles of Cages, Camels, Ponies, etc.; the Musical Car of the Muses; the "Goddess of Liberty," borne aloft in a Canopied Car upon the back of the old War Elephant Romeo; a Military Band; 175 Caparisoned Horses—the longest, largest, and finest procession ever made by any show on earth.

On and after MONDAY, June 3, tickets can be obtained at WEST SIDE LIBRARY, 239 West Madison st; W. M. MAYO'S Jewelry establishment, corner Twenty-second and Wabash av. South Side. Efficient local officers, ushers and ticket sellers in attendance. The Four Tents will accommodate 8,000 persons, and capacious entrances and exits are provided.

CHILDREN in all Orphan Asylums, regardless of color, creed, or nationality, admitted FREE, on application to the Proprietor, before 12 o'clock noon, on day of exhibition.

Street Cars and Stages pass the grounds every five minutes. Opens 1 and 7 afternoon and evening. Equestrian Entertainment commences one hour later. Menagerie and Museum open from 1 to 5 and 6 to 10 p. m. ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor.
R. S. DINGESS, General Director.

After leaving Chicago, this Colossal Establishment will visit the principal cities and towns in Illinois, where accommodations at reasonable rates can be secured for 525 men and horses, 1,500 animals, etc. Editors from the above States visiting Chicago between June 3 and 12, are invited to visit the Exhibition.

GERMANIA AND CONCORDIA
MAENNERCHOR.
Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert,
At Jul. Bauer & Co.'s Music Hall,
Nos. 392 to 398 Wabash av.,
FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1872.

PROGRAMME.
1. Song of Triumph ... Max. Bruch
GERMANIA & CONCORDIA MAENNERCHOR.
2. Concerto in E flat ... Liszt
MR. J. FUCHS.
3. The Power of Music, Cantata by ... Liszt
MRS. SILVERMAN.
4. Morgenlied ... Rietz
GERMANIA & CONCORDIA MAENNERCHOR.
5. Tenor Solo.
MR. E. SCHULTZE.
6. Concerto in G minor ... Mendelssohn
MR. J. FUCHS.
7. Tenor Solo.
MR. BLUMNER.
8. "Dirnlechlich diese Liederweihen" ... Kreutzer
GERMANIA & CONCORDIA MAENNERCHOR.
9. Soprano Solo.
MRS. SILVERMAN.
10. Popular Songs, arranged by ... Silcher
GERMANIA & CONCORDIA MAENNERCHOR.
11. Duet for two Tenors.
MESSRS. SCHULTZE AND BLUMNER.
12. Chorus from Rienzi ... Wagner
GERMANIA & CONCORDIA MAENNERCHOR.

Tickets, One Dollar each, are to be had at the following places: Julius Bauer's, 129 West Randolph-st.; Peter Rhand's, 163 West Randolph-st.; W. Broomhead's, 166 West Randolph-st.; J. Bauer & Co's Music Store, 392 to 398 Wabash av.; Chas. Kauffeldt's, State-st. Harrison.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted-st., near Madison.

AIMEE,
THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE,
FOR SIX NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES ONLY.

The management has the honor to announce a short season of FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE, in which MLLE. AIMEE will make her re-entree in Chicago, (previous to her departure for California and Europe), with her justly celebrated company of distinguished artists, together with Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, JUNE 3.
LES BRIGANDS.

Mlle. AIMEE as ... Fiorella
NOE as ... Falsacappa | Mlle DUBOIS as Fragoletto
Miles Vandame, Vandelet. Messrs. Duchesne, Edgard, Julien, Chol, Daron, &c., in the principal roles.
F. W. ZAULIG ... Musical Director.
Tuesday, June 4—LA GRAND DUCHESSE.
Wednesday Matinee, at 2 p. m.—LES BRIGANDS.
Wednesday Evening, June 5—LA PERICHOLE.
Thursday Evening, June 6—BARBE BLEUE.
Friday Evening, June 7—Benefit of AIMEE.
LA BELLE HELENE.
Saturday Matinee—LA GRAND DUCHESSE.
Saturday Evening, June 8—(first time here)—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

Evening Prices—Orchestra and Orchestra Circle [reserved], $2; Balcony Circle [reserved], $1.50; general admission, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8 and $6. At the Matinees—Reserved seats, $1; general admission, 50 cents.

Sale of reserved seats will commence Thursday, May 30, 9 a. m., at box office of Academy of Music only.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
Cor. Halsted and Harrison-sts.

SELDEN IRWIN COMBINATION,
AND JOHN DILLON,

Who will appear in LORD O'TOOLE and the new Sensation Play of HOME IN THE WEST. Fancy Dance, Miss Marie Louise. Grand Character Dance by the whole Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Friday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee POSITIVELY last three representations of the great drama

HELP!

With Chicago's favorite comedian,
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,
In new Songs, Dances, and Specialties.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. J. H. WOOD ... Proprietor
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Matinee only.

CASTE.

Due notice will be given of the reproduction of Progress and Mephisto's Mission, which had to be withdrawn in consequence of the indisposition of Miss Annie Goodall.

In preparation, ROCK AHEAD.
Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the renowned character artists, Johnson and Powers, who will appear in their specialties of Let Me Be and Ethiopian Eccentricities. First week of Psychology, Peter Piper Pepper Podge, and the Miller's Daughter. An entirely new programme every evening and Saturday matinee. Monday June 3, the great representative of the Old Plantation Darkey, Charles Howard.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

Grand Performance of Handel's Oratorio,

"The Messiah,"

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. Now for sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash av.; Sliss & Sharp's, corner Twenty second st. and Wabash av., and on the West Side at Shehl's, 50 West Madison st.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,
Clinton-st., near Washington.

ROYAL JEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE,
IN ENTIRELY NEW ACTS.
With original Arenic Pastimes, by the ONLY CIRCUS COMBINATION.
Every Afternoon and Evening.

Next Stars,
LEOPOLD and GERALDINE,
with the great LULUS SENSATION,
Just from England, and the
RENOWNED BUISLEY BROTHERS,
recently arrived from France.

HARDWARE.

Hall, Kimbark & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS,
Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails.
MERCHANT IRON AND
HEAVY HARDWARE
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST
(One Block South of Old Location.)
CHICAGO, ILL.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals

for the building of Masonic Hall and Opera House at Ottawa, Ill. will be received up to 5 o'clock p. m., June 3, 1872. Plans and specifications are in the hands of the Building Committee. Opera House to be completed on or before Sept. 14 1872, and Masonic Hall on or before Dec 1, 1872. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals. Proposals should be addressed to F. L. FISKE, Chairman of Building Committee, at Ottawa, Ill.
F. L. FISKE,
R. HENNING,
JOHN STOUT,
Building Committee.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.
Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. Now occupy building
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Known as the
RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE,
Holding regular sales of
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., every week.

WEST SIDE
Regular Saturday Sale
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARPETS, &C.

20 New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets, 25 Sewing Machines, best makes, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., on SATURDAY morning, June 1, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale
OF
CITY LOTS,
IN THE
WEST DIVISION.

On TUESDAY, June 4, 1872, there will be sold, at Public Auction,

65 Good Business and Residence Lots,

In Bickerdike's Addition, just outside the New Fire Limits, and fronting on Chicago-av., Indiana, Erie, Fourth, and Noble-sts.

These Lots are pleasantly located on some of the highest ground in the West Division, and are rapidly increasing in value, they being surrounded by public and private improvements, and being in the immediate vicinity of Union and other Parks, and are easily accessible from all parts of the city by horse cars, omnibuses, &c.

Let all attend this sale and take advantage of the opportunity now presented to buy a good City Lot, suitable either for a home or for business purposes, at their own price, and on favorable terms.

Sale will take place on the Grounds, corner of Fourth and Noble-sts., on TUESDAY, June 4, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Terms of Sale—1-4 cash, bal. 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent.

Title perfect. Full Warranty Deeds given.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Fine Hardware, Table Cutlery, Scythes, &c.
300 CASES GLASSWARE,

On WEDNESDAY morning, June 5, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal st
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
Oil Paintings
WILL BE SOLD
AT AUCTION,
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 5, at the store of Messrs. Wm. T. Noble & Co., 79 VanBuren-st

CREDIT SALE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The entire commission stock of Messrs. Hennett & Co. will be sold at auction, on 2 and 4 months' credit, to pay their advances, on Thursday morning, June 6, 1872, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their spacious salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., between Washington and Madison. The stock will comprise: 5,000 ladies' suits, of every quality and latest styles; 2,000 ladies' cloaks and jackets; 2,500 ladies' velveteen, felt and other styles skirts; 3,000 pcs dress goods of various kinds; 500 pcs white lawn; 300 pcs pique; 200 pcs linen; 5,000 lawn hdkfs; 1,200 pairs overalls; 1,200 pairs cass. pants; 500 pcs silks, velveteens, and alpacas. Also, for cash, a large line linen and white goods, hosiery, gloves, suspenders. Also, for cash, a stock of fine custom made spring and summer clothing, woolens, straw goods, &c. The catalogue will embrace a very large and most desirable stock of seasonable and saleable goods. Sale peremptory.
WM. A. BUTTERS and CO., Auctioneers.

Buggies and Harness
AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY MORNING, May 31, at 10 o'clock, at the Lake Front Auction House, 145 Michigan-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.

SPECIAL SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,

By order of JOHN PULLMAN & CO., 340 Broadway, N. Y.

Consisting of White Goods, Piques, Nainsooks, Jaconets, Dolly Vardens, Hdkfs, Towels, Napkins, Notions, Kid Gloves, Straw Goods; also a fine line of Clocks.

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, May 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At our Salesrooms, 44 State-st.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
OF
New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE,

CARPETS---Ingrain and Brussels.
CROCKERY---25 Crates Assorted.
MATTING---White and Check.

AT AUCTION,

Saturday Morning, June 1, at 9 1-2 o'clk,

At our Salesrooms, 44 State-st.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

A large and elegant stock of
Household Furniture & Carpets,

Parlor and Marble-Top Chamber Sets,
Bedsteads, Extension Tables,
Bureaus, Lounges, Marble-Top Tables,
Side Boards, Mattresses,
400 Chairs and Rockers,
200 Cases of Glassware,
10 Crates of English, Fr., G. Crockery,
[illegible] mirrors,
6,000 Rolls Wall Paper and Borders,

On Saturday, June 1, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE
OF COMMON, MEDIUM AND FINE
FURNITURE,

Consigned by manufacturers, and equal to any sold by the trade.

Sale May 31, at 10 o'clock, at our Rooms, 291 & 293 Michigan-av., cor. Eldridge-court.

There will also be sold second hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, &c.

We are Agents for manufacturers, and retail new goods through the week at their prices, and at a great reduction. We carry the largest stock of any house in the city. We Wholesale and Retail, and sell at Auction every Friday, at 10 o'clock.
COLBY & WIRTS,
Auctioneers, and Furniture Man'f'rs Agents,
291 and 293 Michigan-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS
OF
OIL PAINTINGS,

By American and foreign artists, elegantly framed in gold, to be sold at auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 31 and June 1, at 7½ o'clock, at store, 138 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

148 MICHIGAN-AV.

SATURDAY'S SALE of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, &c.; also, 250 Cases Glassware,

At Auction, on Saturday morning, June 1, at 10 o'clk.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Business Property
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday, June 3, 1872, at 3 o'clock p. m.

A two story frame building, nearly new, store front, 22x45 with a shop in the rear, and lot 25x129; known as No. 167 Blue Island av.; good business location; will be sold to the highest bidder on the premises described. Title perfect. Chicago, May 29, 1872.

MAZZINI.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at its office, on and after the 24th day of June next.

In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago.
H. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

FRESH ARRIVALS DAILY,

Of rich and substantial Furniture, from our own Factories at Detroit, to be offered at greatly reduced prices.

WEBER
Furniture Company,
CORNER
CLARK AND JACKSON-STS.

SEWING MACHINES

GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines.

New Improved Shuttle Stitch
MACHINES.
Old Favorite Elastic Stitch
MACHINES.
SALESROOMS,
96 West Randolph and
127 East Eighteenth-sts.

MAZZINI.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:30 a m
Green Bay Express	9:15 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	9:15 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*6:40 a m	*9:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*9:40 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	[illegible]	3:20 p m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	†7:30 p m
Pacific Express	[illegible]	*6:30 a m
Fast Line	[illegible]	*6:00 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	*6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	*9:10 a m

[illegible] days excepted. [illegible] Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. Sundays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	‡8:20 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:05 p m
Night Express	‡9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*3:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:30 p m	‡7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m

‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*4:00 p m	*2:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*9:00 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*8:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*8:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*8:15 p m	*8:15 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*9:30 a m
Pullman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*8:40 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:20 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:25 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

MEDICAL.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 186 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skilful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 3 to 4 p. m.

All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 186 West Madison-st., corner Halsted st., Chicago, Illinois.

MAZZINI.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,

Office No. 27 William-st.
Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold.
Directors:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
F. L. BARREDA,
W. B. BURNS,
DAVID DOWS,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
REN. E. HUTTON,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT,
W. WATTS SHERMAN,
CHARLES TRACY, — New York.
MILTON S. LATHAM, San Francisco.
E. A. ARCHDEACON,
LOUIS FREMY, — Paris.
Count A. DE GERMINY, Rouen.
Baron C. MALLET,
AUT. M. SCHNAPPER,
Baron S. DE HABER, — Paris.
ALEXANDER DE LASKI, Brighton, England.
LEOPARD ZU SAHN REIFFEISHEIDT,
Chevalier H. VON HOFFEN, — Vienna.

The Company is prepared to receive applications for loans in gold for a period of years on real estate in Chicago.

Applications for loans may be made at Union National Bank until 1st June.

A Committee of the Directors of this Company will visit Chicago about the 25th inst.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims against the
LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE COMPANIES, OF NEW YORK.

Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.
76 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN,

A HOTEL,

SPLENDIDLY LOCATED AND FINISHED TO SUIT FIRST-CLASS CUSTOMERS.

THE HOUSE IS NOW DOING A GOOD BUSINESS.

For particulars apply to
CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
[illegible] State-st.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

$1,000,000.

SECOND

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
LOUISVILLE, KY.

By authority of the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY the Trustees will give a

Second Grand Gift Concert

In the great hall of the Public Library building, in Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, September 28, 1872.

This magnificent hall, known as Weisiger Hall, is the largest, most centrally located, and best arranged for large and fashionable audiences of any in Louisville, and is fitted up in superb style. The building has a front of 180 feet on Fourth street by a depth of 200 feet, four stories in height, and was recently purchased for the Public Library at a cost of $210,000. Three large rooms are now used up for a library, and contain about 20,000 volumes and a museum of 100,000 specimens, now open and free to the gratuitous use and enjoyment of all citizens of every State in the Union. It is the purpose of the Trustees, by the GRAND GIFT CONCERT now announced, to raise the money with which to pay the balance of the purchase money due upon the Public Library Building, to enlarge the library, and to so endow the institution as to make it self sustaining, and forever beyond the necessity of calling upon any individual who uses the books for the contribution of a single cent toward its support.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION will be issued at $10 each; half tickets $5; quarter tickets $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 26 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Company and its connections, Post Office money order, registered letter, or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket (a half or a quarter), is entitled to admission to the concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the concert the sum of $500,000 in currency will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1	$25,000 Cash.
1	20,000 Cash.
1	15,000 Cash.
1	10,000 Cash.
1	9,000 Cash.
1	8,000 Cash.
1	7,000 Cash.
1	6,000 Cash.
1	5,000 Cash.
1	4,000 Cash.
1	3,000 Cash.
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000 Cash.
15 Gifts of $1,000 each	15,000 Cash.
18 Gifts of $900 each	16,200 Cash.
20 Gifts of $800 each	16,000 Cash.
25 Gifts of $700 each	17,500 Cash.
30 Gifts of $600 each	18,000 Cash.
45 Gifts of $500 each	22,500 Cash.
50 Gifts of $400 each	20,000 Cash.
60 Gifts of $300 each	18,000 Cash.
100 Gifts of $200 each	20,000 Cash.
612 Gifts of $100 each	61,200 Cash.
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

This Concert, like the first of the 16th of December last (which was so decidedly successful and at which the first grand gift was drawn by and paid to Mr. John R. Durff, of Memphis, Tenn.) is for the benefit of the

Public Library of Kentucky.

The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank is Treasurer, and the corporators and supervisors are all representative men, and are among the most respectable and distinguished citizens of the State.

Should any tickets be left unsold on the day of the drawing, they will be destroyed, and the one thousand gifts offered will all be drawn and paid, but diminished in value in proportion to the percentage of unsold tickets. For instance, if only three fourths of the tickets are sold, the capital gift will be reduced to $75,000, and all the others in proportion.

The Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and distinguished citizens, who have consented to be present and see that it is fairly done.

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Lebanon Dis.
Hon. W. L. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chancellor Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. R. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. JOHN BARBEE, Manager Royal Insurance Co. Liverpool.
Col. PHIL LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dis.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, Founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. E. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. C. B. [illegible], Mayor Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer [illegible].
A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' [illegible], Louisville.
PHILIP JUDGE, of the [illegible] Bank.
JAS. BRIDGEFORD, [illegible] Louisville Hotel Co.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Pres. Second National Bank.
[illegible] JOHNSTON, Prop'r Willard Hotel.
[illegible] NEWCOMB, Pres. Traders' Bank.
[illegible] NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Bu[illegible].
[illegible] Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, tobacco and cotton merchant.
NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. short-line R. R.
VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Co.
R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

Those who desire further information, or who wish to act as agents for the sale of tickets, as well as those desiring to purchase tickets, should address
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Public Library building, Louisville, Ky.

Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BOOK AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.

The Life of Horace Greeley
TO THE PRESENT TIME.
BY JAMES PARTON.

This is one of the most interesting and instructive biographies ever published. It is the only Life of Horace Greeley that contains a full record of his early years, the facts of which Mr. Parton gathered while visiting the town where Mr. Greeley was born and the several places where he lived before he went to New York. It contains more information about him than can be obtained elsewhere. It gives a full account of his career, from the poor farm in New Hampshire through his laborious life as farmer, printer, editor, Congressman, up to his nomination for the Presidency. Handsomely illustrated with several portraits, pictures of his birth-place, Chappaqua farm, editorial "den," etc. The book is exceedingly fascinating, and must have an immense sale.

For territory and terms address
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840. Steamers between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York. | From New York.
Cuba ... June 4 | Abyssinia ... June 1
Scotia ... June 12 | Batavia ... June [illegible]
Java ... June 19 | Algeria ... June 18

[illegible] Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 374 State-st. and 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

LOTTERY.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic,

Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 80,000, and one of 50,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thalers equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 10, 1872. Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, $11; halves, $5.50; quarters, $3.50; eighths, $1.75. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $60; halves, $30; quarters, $15.50; eighths, $8.25. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box, 6080. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of A. D. TITSWORTH & CO. was dissolved May 1, 1872, by mutual consent. All persons indebted will please call at 197 and 199 West Madison-st., and settle without delay. The business of the late firm will be closed up by A. N. Sheppard, while either member of the same is authorized to sign in liquidation.
A. D. TITSWORTH,
A. N. SHEPPARD,
W. S. DOWNS.

NOTICE.

A. D. TITSWORTH will hereafter continue himself exclusively to the manufacture and sale of FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING, and will keep a full assortment at low prices. The Merchant Tailoring and Gents' Furnishing Departments will hereafter be conducted by DOWNS & CARROLL. Mr. Downs has been with us the last twenty years, and we recommend this new firm to our old customers and all who desire goods made to order at reasonable prices.
A. D. TITSWORTH,
197 and 199 West Madison-st.
Chicago, May 29, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Platter & Ghormly, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
PLATTER & GHORMLY,
578 Washington-st.
Chicago, May 29, 1872.

MEDICAL CARDS.

A Book for Every Man.

The "SCIENCE OF LIFE, or SELF-PRESERVATION," a Medical Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Impotency, Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases arising from the errors of youth, or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years. This is indeed a book for every man. Thousands have been taught by this work the true way to health and happiness. It is the cheapest and best medical work ever published, and the only one on this class of ills worth reading. 190th edition, revised, much enlarged, illustrated, bound in beautiful French cloth. Price only $1. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, Assistant Physician. N. B. The author may be consulted on the above, as well as all diseases requiring SKILL and EXPERIENCE.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

464 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Ladies can find rest in sealed envelopes. Rooms separate; you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!
DR. J. KEAN,
[illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago, may be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

ROOT & CADY'S CARD--NO. 1.

THE ROOT & CADY PIANO.

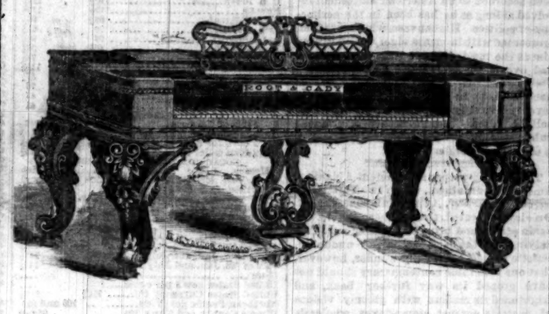
THE BEST LOW PRICED PIANO IN THE COUNTRY.

These Pianos are all LARGE SIZE, and have all the improvements known to be durable and useful, such as

DOUBLE VENEERED ROSEWOOD FRAME,

FULL IRON FRAME,

FRENCH GRAND ACTION,



OVERSTRUNG BASS,

AGRAFFE TREBLE,

GRAND SCALE, ETC.,

They are made from the Best Seasoned Material, and by the most skilful Workmen.

THESE INSTRUMENTS ARE UNHESITATINGLY

PRONOUNCED THE BEST PIANOS FOR THE MONEY.

TO BE FOUND IN THE COUNTRY.

It is well understood that where Piano Manufacturers have attained eminent position by advertising at the rate of $50,000 to $100,000 a year, they have to advance the price of each Piano sold, so that really every purchaser pays his share for the reputation thus gained.

As our Pianos are FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS, and we charge nothing for reputation--our own name and guarantee furnishing that--they can be sold at a price ruling from $100 to $200 less than other Pianos that are no better.

To make a thoroughly good and durable Piano like the

ROOT & CADY PIANO,

that combines all the essential requisites of a first-class instrument, and that can not be afforded at the prices at which these are offered, is by no means an easy task. It has taken us two years of patient experimenting to bring these instruments to perfection. At last the result which we sought is gained--

A FIRST-CLASS PIANO AT LOW PRICES.

STYLES AND PRICES:

No. 1---Seven Octaves, Grand Scale, Front Round Corners, Carved Legs, - - $450

No. 2---Seven Octaves, Grand Scale, Front Round Corners, Serpentine Plinth, Carved Legs - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $500

No. 3---Seven Octaves, Grand Scale, Front Round Corners, Serpentine Plinth, Top and Bottom Moldings, Carved Legs - - - - - - - - - $550

No. 4---Seven Octaves, Four Round Corners, Serpentine Plinth, Double Moldings, Carved Legs - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $600

If the rising popularity of these Pianos is an indication of merit, their superior excellence and low prices are destined soon to win for them a National reputation. Dealers will find in these Pianos all essentials which constitute a thoroughly reliable and durable instrument.

As a Medium-Priced Piano, the Root & Cady Piano

Gives better satisfaction to purchasers than any other make.

As a Medium-Priced Piano, the Root & Cady Piano

Is more salable than any other Pianoforte in the market.

As a Medium-Priced Piano, the Root & Cady Piano

is cheaper and, consequently, more profitable than any other Piano made. The prices are as low as consistent with the use of good material, thorough and careful workmanship. Such an instrument as we feel confident will be found worthy of unanimous and positive indorsement--and as such we seek live agents in all parts of the United States.

In order to meet the wants of those who feel it inconvenient to pay the full price of a Piano at once, we have adopted a system of easy payments by installments, which brings these Pianos within the reach of all.

Old Pianos Taken in Exchange for New.

One Hundred Pianos to Rent in the City.

In view of the coming Presidential campaign, we have anticipated the wants of the Northwest, and have ordered, expressly for our trade, Brass and German Silver Band Instruments sufficient to supply, on short notice,

ONE HUNDRED BANDS.

MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS

FOR

BRASS,

CORNET,

OR

Military Bands,

Of Best American Manufacture, Made Expressly for

ROOT & CADY.

Notwithstanding the high estimation in which our band instruments have been held during the past few years as to their excellence, we are happy to state that, with many important improvements recently adopted, we are enabled to offer a still more perfect instrument, that cannot fail to merit the hearty indorsement of the most critical judges. These improvements are perhaps more noticeable in the smaller instruments, especially in that most difficult of all Band Instruments, the Cornet. From a careful study of its acoustic properties, with a due regard to the proportion of the tubes, the upper tones can be produced with greater ease, while at the same time the medium and lower tones lose none of their necessary brilliancy and fullness, being evenly balanced and correct throughout. The desirable qualities we have aimed to attain are, PURITY AND FULLNESS OF TONE, CORRECTNESS IN INTONATION, ELEGANCE IN FINISH, AND DURABILITY, FROM THE USE OF ONLY THE BEST MATERIALS. From the many testimonials received as to their excellence in all these essential qualities, we can conscientiously claim them equal, and, in many respects, superior to any manufactured in the country. ALL OF OUR INSTRUMENTS ARE FULLY WARRANTED, AND IF WITHIN 10 DAYS AFTER RECEIVED THEY SHOULD NOT PROVE SATISFACTORY, WE WILL EITHER EXCHANGE OR REFUND THE MONEY, AS THE PURCHASER MAY DESIRE

IMPORTED

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Our Line of Imported Goods are, in Variety and Extent, Quality and Price,

SECOND TO NONE IN THE COUNTRY.

These Goods, consisting of

STRINGS, VIOLINS, GUITARS, FLUTES, CLARIONETS

Etc., Etc.,

WE IMPORT DIRECT,

Pay for in Chicago Gold, which we find has the purchasing power of any other gold, and sell at

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE,

As low as they can be bought in New York. As a consequence, our trade in this department has

Doubled in Less than Two Years,

And the prospect is that we shall soon

SELL MORE GOODS OF THIS CLASS

Than any other importing house in the United States.

For the convenience of our customers living on the WEST SIDE, we are represented by

J. W. KENNICOTT,

287 West Madison-st.,

Where may be found a Select Assortment of

Weber Pianos, Mason & Hamlin Organs,

And the other Instruments we represent.

BRASS AND German Silver BAND INSTRUMENTS!

Instruments with bell over the shoulder, front and uprights.	Brass Piston Valves.	Brass Rotary Valves.	Ger. Sil Rotary Valves.
E flat Cornet, 3 valves	$22	$36	$40
B flat Cornet, 3 valves	24	39	42
E flat Alto, 3 valves	30	49	62
B flat Tenor, 3 valves	35	55	70
B Flat Baritone, 3 valves	40	62	78
B flat Base, 3 valves	45	68	86
E flat Contrabase, 3 valves		80	100
E flat Contrabase, 3 valves, large size	85	90	115
B flat Orchestra Cornet, 3 valves, top action, crooks to G		42	55
B flat Orchestra Cornet, 4 valves, top action, crooks to G		52	65
B flat Orchestra Cornet, 3 valves, side action, crooks to G		47	60
B flat Orchestra Cornet, 4 valves, side action, crooks to G		57	72
C Orchestra Cornet, 3 valves, top action, crooks to G		44	57
C Orchestra Cornet, 3 valves, side action, crooks to G		54	62

Dealers furnished with special prices of Band Instruments, on application by letter or otherwise

In ordering instruments please be particular to state whether you wish the bell upright, or over the shoulder, in shape, and whether they are to be used in orchestra or street bands.

Infantry and Officers' Bugles and Cavalry Trumpets of Brass, Copper or German Silver, and German Silver Fifes of every variety furnished to order.

Best Combination

OF

INSTRUMENTS FOR A BAND

OF

EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, ETC.,

INSTRUMENTS.

E flat Cornets	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	
B flat Cornets	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	
E flat Altos	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	
B flat Tenor	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	
B flat Baritone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
B flat Base								1	1	1	1	
E flat Base Tubas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
E flat Base Tubas (large)				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Band of	6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

Drums and Cymbals to be added, of course.

*The B flat Base is of little value; others think differently, and we insert it here.

Parties requiring further information than that given above in relation to the formation of Bands, will please address us, and we shall be happy to give them the benefit of our experience.

Every Instrument

Fully Warranted.

ROOT & CADY

No. 281 Wabash-av.,

Corner Van Buren-st.,

Wholesale Northwestern Depot

FOR THE

WEBER, STECK,

AND

ROOT & CADY PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

Italian, French, and German Strings,

German and French Accordeons,

Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars,

Flutes, Fifes, Harmonicas,

BRASS AND GERMAN SILVER

BAND INSTRUMENTS,

DRUMS, CYMBALS, &c.

tion for, the Government, they remain an alien element, another Ireland, dangerous, intractable, and explosive. With it, they cease forever to hate the North, and the Union becomes a Union of hearts, instead of a Union pinned together by the bayonet.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

Two years of General Grant's present term have been devoted, in conjunction with Cameron, Morton & Co., to the maturity of plans for his re-election; and he goes to Philadelphia, at the head of an army of office-holders and subsidized newspapers,—not that all the newspapers that support him are subsidized, but that so large a number of them are enjoying Federal patronage that they constitute the bulk of his newspaper strength and influence. His plan of operations is purely military, and has nothing in common with the Republican form of Government, which makes office dependent upon the will of the people. The Postmasters, the Customs and Internal Revenue Collectors and Assessors, and their dependents, have already settled the business to be done at Philadelphia, by their manipulations of the local Conventions, making the National Convention simply a matter of form, which is necessary to the ratification of their action, merely as a notary's seal is to the validity of a deed. General Grant heads an army of office-holders and an office-holding press, and, against their combined efforts, it is expected that the people will be powerless. The office-holders' organization is compact and powerful. Those who have expressed any independence of action, or who have been suspected of having any moral convictions, have been long ago carefully weeded out. There is scarcely a rural village which can not boast its editorial Postmaster, Assessor, Collector, or Tide-Waiter. If there is a village containing a newspaper which does not have an editor for a Postmaster, it generally has an editor for Revenue Officer; and if it is a very small village and a very small paper, with a very small editor, who has not the ability to fill these offices, and represents a very small constituency, then some official printing has brought about the same result, and the small editor talks as fluently about the salvation of the country, and addresses his ancestry on the enormities of slavery, as fervently as the larger editor who has a bigger slice of the patronage to feed upon. With these two elements thoroughly organized, drilled, and perfected, General Grant expects to defend his seat at the White House, and keep it for another four years; and against this organization the people have risen in revolution.

It is the first time in the political history of the country that the public patronage has been deliberately employed to secure the re-election of the incumbent of the Presidential office. It has often been employed to advocate the supposed interests of the party, but never for the interests of the incumbent as against the party. Mr. Lincoln was elected for a second term, but Mr. Lincoln was renominated and re-elected by the people. He never made an appointment with the view of influencing a Convention. He helped himself to no machinery constructed out of the Federal Treasury to force his personal wishes upon the people. During his Administration there was no back-door communication between the White House and the Capitol. Fancy, if it be possible, Abraham Lincoln sitting in a room in the rear of the Senate, as did General Grant on Wednesday, and summoning Representatives and Senators, one by one, while a bill was pending to inspire terror in a certain section of the Union during a Presidential election! A friend of Mr. Lincoln's once said to him, in the third year of his term, that a certain influential person could be secured for him instead of Chase, in Convention, if he would give him a certain office. "I have never yet made an appointment to influence a Convention," replied Mr. Lincoln, "and I never will." The popular Government of Mr. Lincoln has now become a personal one, and, if General Grant succeeds this time in re-electing himself, it will be still easier the next time, for the same machinery exists, the same will to employ it, and the same unscrupulous agents to work it.

Against one who believes in holding the office of President as long as he can, and who shapes the policy of the country to carry out his own wishes, the people have nominated Mr. Greeley, who believes that one term of office is long enough for any man. The only argument that the Grant press and office-holders can make against him is, that the people must obey the will of the *party!* But what is the party? Is General Grant the Republican party? Are the office-holders who have packed a National Convention for him the Republican party? If it is simply a question of party, then candidates should be tested by their own adhesion to the party? What political services has he performed that debar any other man from being a candidate, and give to him the monopoly of that office as long as it pleases him to hold it? General Grant has yet to cast his first Republican vote, unless he voted for himself four years ago. When Andrew Johnson swung round the circle, General Grant swung round it with him, and was very careful to do nothing which could compromise his politics. In short, prior to his own nomination for the Presidency, General Grant never spoke a Republican word, never wrote a Republican line, never did a Republican deed. And yet, fidelity to Grant was established as a test of Republicanism two years ago, and this test was enforced upon the party, even down to State and municipal elections, through the agency of Federal officers and an office-holding press. To overthrow this dangerous form of personal Government, the people have selected Mr. Greeley, whose ideas helped so largely to pave the way for the Republican party, who was one of the founders of that party, and who, since its foundation, has devoted himself with sleepless energy to the success of its principles.

The New York *World* has commenced defending itself against the insinuation of its own party organs that it has been bought in the Grant interest. There is no evidence that the *World* is making merchandise of its politics, but much that it is making politics of its merchandise. It is not selling its influence to anybody, but giving it away for nothing to anybody, or nobody, pouring it out on the sand with a perfect looseness. What could be more futile and pointless in a revolution like this than to call up what Greeley has said about the Democratic party in years gone by, as though the Democracy had not abused Greeley as much as he has abused them, and squared that account long ago? If not, so much the worse for the Democracy! Are they such babies as to complain now that, in by-gone battles, they didn't hit back hard enough,—that there is an unadjusted balance in Greeley's favor? Why not go further back, and overhaul the Clay and Polk campaign, and ask who got the black eye then? Who was the under dog in that fight?

The fact is, those old grudges have gone as far out of the comprehension or heed of nine-tenths of the Democracy as "the recent Mrs. Jones" when she put her head in a cannon and touched it off with her parasol:

> A snap, a fizz, a rumble; some stupendous roaring tones,—and where upon earth's surface was the recent Mrs. Jones? Go, ask the moaning winds, the sky, the mists, the murmuring sea; go ask the fish, the Coroner, the clams,—but don't ask me.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle and Times*, in discussing taxation by tariff, insists that, while internal revenue is all paid by our own people, taxes collected under a tariff are paid by the foreign producer.

A case in point will illustrate who pays this kind of tax. Three years ago the plate glass in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE building, all imported, cost, when set, $6,000. The new building, now in course of construction, being considerably larger, the cost of the same article will now be greater. The most careful estimates placed the sum at $8,000, duty included. Under the act of Congress permitting a rebate of duties on building material used in the burnt district, we now get this glass set in the building for $4,000. The theory of the *Times and Chronicle* is, that, if this glass had been charged with a duty of $9 per cent, the duty would have been paid by the British manufacturer. But we have a realizing sense that, were it not for the rebate, it would have been paid by us. The glass is for sale at Montreal, or in London; the price is the same, whether shipped to Chicago, or to New Orleans, or to Calcutta. The foreigner gets just so much for his article, and no more, whether the tax be 1 or 100 per cent; the man who purchases it for use in this country pays the whole tax, and John Bull in nowise contributes one cent to the payment of our National debt.

During the discussion of the Tariff bill in the Senate, certain members resorted to another exhibition of very cheap demagogism, upon the subject of workingmen. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, last winter introduced a bill in the House, providing for a Commission, to be selected by the President, to inquire and report on the subject of wages and hours of labor, and the division of profits between labor and capital in this country. This bill elicited, during its passage in the House, some of the choicest specimens of demagogism extant. Finally, one member moved an amendment, that one of the Commissioners should be "a workingman," the absurdity of which was happily illustrated by the motion of Farnsworth, that *all* the Commissioners should be workingmen. Of course, this latter motion could not be tolerated, so it was shoved out of the way on a point of order. This bill has been hanging fire in the Senate for some time, and on Wednesday night, while the Tariff bill was under consideration, the following proceedings took place:

> Mr. Sawyer moved as an amendment the House bill providing for the appointment of a Commission on the subject of wages and hours of labor, and the division of profits between labor and capital in the United States.
> Mr. Carpenter characterized the whole proposition as utterly ridiculous, and not worthy of a moment's consideration.
> Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Wilson defended the bill as a wise and most proper measure.
> Mr. Pomeroy moved to strike out the proviso that the Commissioners shall be appointed irrespective of political or partisan considerations, and from civil life. Lost—yeas, 18; nays, 25.
> Mr. Wilson moved an amendment, providing for five Commissioners, instead of three, to hold office for two years instead of one, and to receive a salary of $3,000 instead of $5,000.

Here was Mr. Sawyer outbid by Mr. Wilson advocating one of the grossest absurdities that ever disfigured legislation. Mr. Carpenter deserves credit for the spunkiness with which he denounced the whole job. The debasement of politics is strongly marked by the kneeling of these small-beer politicians to the other and equally pitiful class of men who harangue the Trades' Unions, and have the cheek to call themselves workingmen. While the professional traders in workingmen's votes and the demagogues in Congress are trying to swindle each other, the real workingmen of the country, those who live by their actual earnings, have all made up their minds to vote for and elect HORACE GREELEY, a man of their own class, who never got a dollar except by hard labor; who has devoted a large share of his life to the elevation of labor; and who never told them a lie, or held out to them a promise which he did not perform.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, referring to our comments on Senator Ferry's recent letter, and particularly on that portion of it which relates to the policy of hoarding sixty or eighty millions of gold in the Treasury, says:

> Whether Mr. Ferry holds to the views here ascribed to him, we do not know. This we do know: *There is nothing in his letter that indicates such to be his views*, or that warrants the Chicago organ in placing this construction on his words. Furthermore, even if they are his views, it is a piece of very low journalism to deliberately set forth that this is the sole point of difference between Mr. Ferry and Mr. Greeley, when, in fact, Mr. Ferry explicitly included, not only "our domestic policy in matters of finance and revenue," but the whole broad field of "our foreign relations."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has been showing signs of distress for some time past, but it surely is not so "groggy" that it cannot read the plain English which we reproduce from Senator Ferry's letter:

> I do not appreciate the wisdom of those who, instead of all this, would press an untenable claim from England at the risk of war, would recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, contrary to every principle of international law, *and would diminish permanently the specie reserves in the Federal Treasury to ten or twelve millions of dollars, at whatever hazard to the public credit.*

We did *not* set forth that this was "the sole point of difference between Mr. Ferry and Mr. Greeley," and the *Gazette* knows it. Hence, the low journalism to which it alludes does not have its habitation in this quarter. We published the whole of Mr. Ferry's letter—in advance of the *Gazette*, we believe. We suppressed not a syllable of it, nor did we suggest that this was the sole point of difference between him and Mr. Greeley. We did not insinuate that this was the only absurdity in Mr. Ferry's communication, as it certainly was not.

There is no longer any doubt about the erection on the lake-shore of a mammoth depot, by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Illinois Central, and the Michigan Central Railroad Companies. The opposition that has so long delayed the commencement of this most important improvement will probably be removed by peaceable means; but, if it is not, the Companies will proceed to condemn the land, as they are empowered to do under an act passed at the last session of the Legislature. Nothing definite is yet known of the architectural design of the building, as the plans are now preparing, and will not be finished for several weeks. This much can be stated with certainty, that it will be the largest depot in the world, at least one-third larger than Vanderbilt's structure in New York. The length will be between 1,100 and 1,200 feet, and the breadth and height in proportion. The materials will be iron, stone, and glass. It will accommodate the above roads and many others, and, when it has risen in all its grandeur and beauty, the wonder will be that any obstacles were placed in the way of its construction. The cost has not yet been estimated, but it will be over a million dollars anyway.

The sewing machine patent controversy has taken a new turn. William H. Akins, of Speedsville, N. Y., and Jacob D. Felthousen, of Chicago, Ill., have placed before Congress a mass of evidence to show that they were the original inventors of the "feeding device," the patent on which is about expiring, and the use of which has made the Sewing Machine Combination rich. They claim not only that they were the original inventors and patentees, but that the Sewing Machine Combination cheated and bullied them out of their rights under the patent; that they have received only one thousand dollars, all told, from an invention which has added millions to the wealth of the world, and without which the United States Government could not have clothed its troops during the war; that they were poor workmen, then residing at Ithaca, N. Y., in the employ of Ezra Cornell, engaged in the manufacture of telegraph instruments; and that they are no richer to-day than they were then, although the Sewing Machine Combination have grown enormously rich out of their invention.

These statements are supported by pretty strong evidence, and will certainly justify Congress in making a thorough investigation of the facts.

A little boy was sentenced in the Criminal Court, yesterday, to three years' confinement in the State Reform School, for stealing twenty-five cents from the toe of his mother's stocking. The jury had no hesitation in making up their verdict, but did their duty manfully, and, for three years, have saved the maternal hose from the depredations of this abandoned ruffian. While we are always disposed to rejoice whenever the majesty of the law is so signally vindicated as it was in this case, and society is protected from its dangerous enemies, our rejoicing is somewhat tempered by the fact that the murderers in our midst can go unhanged. There is encouragement, however, in the punishment of this abandoned twenty-five-cent wretch. Who shall say that the time may not yet come when a convicted murderer can be sentenced in Chicago,—perhaps even receive a sentence as severe as that of the depraved miscreant who stole twenty-five cents from the toe of his mother's stocking?

The Bourbons of both parties are opening such a heavy, protracted, voluminous fire on Horace Greeley, to prove that he is a weak candidate, that they unconsciously prove him to be the strongest kind of a candidate. A broadside of their heavy guns, about as often as they can fire and load, leaves Horace Greeley as serene as ever. In fact, like Fort Sumter, he grows stronger with each successive bombardment. For, though there are a great many points from which to fire at him, every missile as it falls adds to the thickness of the rampart of which it becomes a part. Greeley has grown great on the attacks that have been made upon him, and it only needs a continued fire of the same sort to elect him.

The Alabama claims have once more slid back into their original muddle, and the country has got to be tortured with more diplomatic correspondence. Earl Granville sent a very clear and concise proposition, which any child could have comprehended. It was sent to the Senate, and, when it emerged from there and was sent back to England, it was so doctored that the English now don't know what it means. After the usual fashion, its contents will be concealed from the American people, the diplomatic correspondence will reopen, and the happy result upon which the country was felicitating itself will disappear in a muddle twice muddled. It would be idle to express an opinion upon a matter the nature of which is only known to the State Department; but the fact that the English can't understand it would seem to indicate that our State Department is not only deficient in diplomacy, but also in English literature.

In the remarkable canvass of Missouri by Gratz Brown for Governor, in 1870, a most determined effort was made to organize an opposition to him in the iron regions, on account of his pronounced Free-Trade views. The result was, however, that, at Iron Mountain itself, the largest town south of St. Louis, near which the Governor resides, he received *every solitary vote that was cast*, and, in the adjoining precinct, *every vote but one*. Such a tribute has seldom, if ever, been accorded to an American statesman involved as long as he has been in the acrimonies of politics. His canvass, which was then prosecuted with immense vigor, demonstrated him as the most popular man whose name had ever been before the people of that State; and it is admitted now, on all hands, that he can carry Missouri by seventy-five thousand majority on a full poll of votes. Though rather a diffident public speaker, yet his personal magnetism is something wonderful.

That highly-proper and ancient Abigail of American journalism, the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, is fearful that, if Mr. Greeley is elected, the Southern States will again secede and bring on another war. This delving into the dead past is not uncharacteristic of age. We only wonder, however, that our venerable contemporary should not have groped its way further back, and frightened its readers with gloomy visions of protests against stamp-taxes, wholesale mixtures of teas and salt water, and Battles of Bunker Hill, intermixed with a few Pequot Indian fights in Massachusetts.

The rumor is current on the street that James E. McLean, Collector of Customs; General Webster, Assessor of Internal Revenue; and B. H. Campbell, United States Marshal, have resigned, to make room for three politicians,—Tom Keefe, Julius White, and Jacob Rehm,—who are to fill the respective offices in the order mentioned. We guess there is some mistake about Keefe.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is inquiring where are the Greeley and Brown Clubs? They are quite as numerous as the Grant and Forney Clubs. It is not usual for one antagonist to pick up his clubs until the other enters the ring. It will be quite easy for the Post Office party to run its head against the Greeley Clubs as soon as it has hit upon a head to run.

The Paris *Patrie* is evidently not thoroughly posted on American political affairs. It announces that Mr. Greeley was elected at Cincinnati, and will take his seat in November. The *Patrie*, however, is wrong only on the question of time. He will be elected in November, and take his seat in March. Otherwise, the *Patrie* is correct.

POLITICAL.

The situation in the Republican party, on the Vice Presidency, is as follows:

For Schuyler Colfax—Delaware, 6; Indiana, 30; Maine, 14; Maryland, 16; Minnesota, 10; Nebraska, 6; New Jersey, 18; Oregon, 6; Rhode Island, 8; Vermont, 10; West Virginia, 10. Total, 134.
For William Dennison—Ohio, 44.
For Henry Wilson—Massachusetts, 26; New Hampshire, 10. Total, 36.
For James F. Wilson—Iowa, 22.
For John M. Harlan—Kentucky, 24.
For Horace Maynard—Tennessee, 24.
For John F. Lewis—Virginia, 22.
For Andrew J. Davis—Texas, 16.
Total instructed, 322; uninstructed, 410.

—The Brooklyn *Eagle* counts up already 438 votes in the Baltimore Convention secured for Greeley.

—A letter from St. Paul, Minn., where General Hancock now resides, gives expression of the belief that the General will, at a suitable time, peremptorily forbid the use of his name at Baltimore.

—Governor Palmer will soon speak in Carrollton, Greene County.

—The Illinois Labor Convention will meet at Springfield, July 15, previous to which Richard Trevellick will address the workingmen at Belleville, DuQuoin, Murphysboro, Quincy, Peoria, Springfield, Decatur, and Bloomington.

—General John McNulta, of Bloomington, was, on Wednesday, unanimously nominated by the Republicans of the Thirteenth District, for Congress.

—The Galesburg *Free Press* (Republican) says:

> It is understood that a movement was on foot to place A. C. Hesing on the Grant ticket for Lieutenant Governor, but Oglesby positively refused to run the same ticket with "the Dutchman."

—The Kane County Democratic Convention will be held at Geneva, Saturday, June 8.

—General Stephen G. Burbridge has been appointed member of the Greeley Liberal Republican Committee from Kentucky, *vice* Mr. Dembitz, resigned.

—The Cairo *Bulletin* says:

> We have seen a letter from the Hon. James C. Robinson, in which he declares for the Greeley and Brown ticket in very decided terms. He says he has no doubt that the Baltimore Convention will ratify the Liberal ticket and platform.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

> The Associated Press despatches having classed the Hon. Ed Crossland, of the First District, as among those who would not support the Greeley and Brown ticket in any event, Mr. Crossland telegraphs to the Hickman *Courier*: "Trusting in the wisdom and patriotism of the Democracy, and believing that the Baltimore Convention will adopt the most effectual plan to defeat Grant and rout his corrupt crew, I await the action of the Convention, and will support the nominee."

—The Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, has written home that he "does not feel at liberty" to refuse the use of his name for re-election to Congress. It is very rarely that a member of Congress does feel at liberty to do such a thing.

—A Greeley Club is to be organized at Mankato, Minn., to-day. The call is signed by fifty Republicans, among them the Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, the Hon. G. K. Cleveland, John N. Hall, and W. B. Griswold; and by thirty-four Democrats, among whom are the Hon. M. J. Severance, J. C. Wise, and others.

—A St. Paul (Minn.) letter says:

> I met the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly to-day. He is non-committal on the Greeley question, but I am satisfied it is only because of the peculiarly unfortunate position which over-sensitiveness last year drove him to occupy. He was provoked into his *faux pas* of going back into the Republican fold by aggravations which would have driven almost any human man into similar desperation; but he lacks the "cheek" to make another "new departure," for which he fears he will get but little credit and many rebukes. But he is too good a man to be allowed to lie idle.

—Some of the Grant papers are calling Greeley "old granny." Some years ago the Democratic papers "old-grannied" General Harrison into the White House.

—The Cleveland *Leader* declares for the Hon. R. C. Parsons as next Representative in Congress, and says his chances for the Republican nomination are practically undisputed.

—In Vermont, the political pins are set for the re-election of Governor John W. Stewart, of Senator Justin S. Morrill, and of Representatives Willard and Poland. Congressman Smith, of the St. Albans District, has leanings to the Liberal side, and the Grant managers have left him out.

—The Liberal Republicans of Potsdam, N. Y., have ratified Greeley's nomination and enrolled themselves in a Greeley and Brown Club. Professor E. A. Blakeslee was chosen President, with Dr. B. S. Manley and Homer A. Butler for Vice Presidents. Under the auspices of the Club a formal meeting was held, when vigorous addresses were made by Professor Blakesbee, Theodore Tilton, and others.

—Colonel Thomas Boyers, of the Gallatin *Examiner*, the oldest Democratic editor in Tennessee, is an out-and-out Greeley man.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

> The Anti-Secret Society people have been holding a convention at Oberlin, where they resolved vigorously, and very sincerely, we have no doubt, not only against secret societies in general, but also against tobacco and intoxicating drinks. Having got thus far, they must, of course, have a candidate for the Presidency, so they nominated Charles Francis Adams. It turns out, however, that Mr. Adams is a Mason, and has already attained the Royal Arch degree; he also, like a gentleman of the old school, takes snuff, and washes down his dinner with the very best article of wine.

—The Boston *Post* says: "When Forney is hungry he is cross with the Administration; then he is invited to dinner at Washington, eats his fill, and comes out for Grant's re-election." Then if Grant really desires to retain Forney's influence permanently, we would advise him to "set a free lunch" every day in the Philadelphia *Press* office.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 30.

The money market continues easy, but the increasing volume of business in all lines of trade makes a prospect of a better demand for bank funds, and while the banks do not yet find sufficient employment for all their surplus money on 30 and 60 day paper, they are unwilling to make longer loans. There is considerable demand from grain dealers to pay for grain which they expect will be delivered to-morrow on sellers' options for June. Many of those who have grain coming to them are preparing to take the grain and ship it, and want accommodation until they can draw against the shipments.

New York exchange continues weak at 75c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks.

The country demand for currency is active, and to meet it many of the banks are obliged to sell exchange to get the currency.

The Cook County National Bank has been designated by the Treasury Department as a Government Depository.

The following shows the closing prices of gold, United States bonds, some of the leading speculative stocks, and also of corn and wheat to-day as compared with the prices of April 25. It will be seen that bonds are just about enough higher to make them even with the advance in gold (interest being off of the 1862s and 1864s and 1865s on May 1). The principal speculative railway stocks have experienced a large decline, as, for instance, Northwest, which is quoted to-day at 73½ for the common, against 82 on April 25.

Wheat and corn, notwithstanding the large decline during the last two weeks, are yet much higher than they were a month ago.

	April 25.	May 30.
Gold	112¾	114
U. S. Bonds, 1861	117½	119¼
5-20s of 1862	115	113¾
5-20s of 1864	115	113¾
5-20s of 1865	115	113¾
5-20s of 1867	115	117¼
5-20s of 1868	115	117¼
U. S. 10-40s	113	112¾
New 5s	112¾	112½
N. Y. Central	99¼	96½
Erie	70	64½
Lake Shore	97	93½
Union Pacific	40¼	38⅝
Northwestern	82	77½
Rock Island	113¾	107½
St. Paul	62	57½
Wabash	78¼	73
Ohio & Mississippi	49¼	47
St. Joe	54	41
IN CHICAGO.		
No. 2 wheat for cash	131	146
No. 2 wheat seller next month	133	146½
No. 2 corn for cash	42¼	44
No. 2 corn seller next month	42	44¼

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119¼	119¾
5-20s of '62	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '64	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '65	113¼	113¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¼	116½
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¾	117¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117	117½
10-40s	....	....
United States new 5 per cents	112¼	....
United States Currency 6's	116½	117¼
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	..	100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s	..	95@98
Chicago City 7s	..	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	..	100 and int.
Gold exchange		114
Gold and gold coupons	113½	113⅝

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Thursday, May 30.

CITY PROPERTY.

Clayton st, near Fisk st, n f, 25x84½ ft, dated May 14; consideration $900.

West Lake st, bet Western av and Cossitt st, s f, 184 4-10 ft, dated May 27; consideration $6,720.

Lot 7 of Simms' Lots 18 to 21, in block 58, of School Section Addition, dated May 16; consideration, $1,000.

Same transfer as above, dated May 16; consideration, $1,000.

Shurtleff av, 330 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated May 23; consideration, $1,000.

S½ lot 25, in block 25, of Iglehart's s e ¼ Sec 27, 39, 14, dated April 23; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 37, in block 14, Pierce's Addition, to Holstein, dated May 29; consideration, $450.

Lot 38 and e 8 ft lot 39 in Wilcox' lots 5 and 6 in Rockwell's Addition, dated April 3; consideration, $3,300.

Lots 23 and 24, in block 1 in Sutton's block 28, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated May 29; consideration, $1,200.

West Taylor st, n e cor of Paulina st, s f, 133x180 ft, dated April 16; consideration, $9,000.

Lots 15 to 18, in Block 1 of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Nov. 15, 1871; consideration, $3,664.

Southwestern av, near Honore st, n w f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 12; consideration, $6,500.

West Chicago av, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated May 22; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 32 and 33, in Runt's n ½ Lot 22, in n Addition, dated March 5; consideration, $1,550.

Catharine st, bet Loomis and Throop sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 24; consideration, $1,000.

North Wood st, bet Division and Ellen sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 30; consideration, $450.

North Wood st, bet Division and Ellen sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 30; consideration, $450.

Lot 13, in Block 33, of s ½ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated May 18; consideration, $2,600.

Lot 45, in White's Block 8 of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated May 20; consideration, $900.

The premises No. 1468 Indiana av, dated May 30; consideration, $6,500.

Polk st, 138 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 166 29-100x396½ ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $16,000.

Same transfer as above, dated May 29; consideration, $17,000.

Colfax st, n w cor of Thirty-second st, e f, 40 ft to alley, dated May 17; consideration, $5,000.

Ellis av, 189 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 40 ft to alley, dated May 14; consideration, $4,800.

Rebecca st, bet Loomis and Throop sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $700.

Lots 13, 19 and 22, in Block 2, of Block 6, of Honore's Blocks 1 to 6, of Tiernan's s w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated April 17; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 7, 20 and 21, in same subdivision, dated April 17; consideration, $1,500.

West Chicago av, between Leavitt and Hoyne streets, north front, 50 ft. to alley, dated May 13; consideration, $1,400.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Seminary av, n w cor of Babetta street, 5 acres, dated May 14; consideration, $24,000.

Fullerton av, n w cor of Racine av, s f, 100x150½ ft, dated May 26; consideration, $4,250.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 15, in Bogue's addition, in n e ¼ of se ¼ sec 9, 38, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $450.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 30.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	4,500	4,305	8,324	4,557
Wheat, bu	20,530	43,440	85,072	59,897
Corn, bu	334,600	213,930	278,171	92,228
Oats, bu	146,280	30,410	57,498	34,548
Rye, bu	3,797	2,888	......	......
Barley, bu	3,905	1,120	1,260	......
Grass seed, lbs	13,680	7,130	1,421	19,195
Flax seed, lbs	......	......	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	......	38,630	......	3,900
Cured meats, lbs	121,240	32,160	257,930	122,334
Beef, brls	......	......	51	52
Pork, brls	......	156	637	31
Lard, lbs	7,410	26,250	72,275	......
Tallow, lbs	13,590	10,030	20,300	......
Butter, lbs	91,710	64,655	58,099	32,900
Live hogs, No.	15,842	11,246	7,979	5,803
Cattle, No.	3,580	2,539	1,934	1,570
Sheep, No.	1,163	1,214	......	......
Hides, lbs	101,140	79,890	89,924	37,680
Highwines, brls	282	290	253	50
Wool, lbs	111,630	631,139	187,041	232,910
Potatoes, bu	6,611	5,361	......	700
Lumber, m.	5,338	5,935	1,835	2,657
Shingles, m.	1,220	3,422	1,808	1,608
Lath, m	390	460	136	362
Salt, brls	......	3,300	2,987	3,610

Withdrawn from store yesterday, for city consumption: 420 bu wheat; 5,497 bu corn; 1,071 bu oats; 1,251 bu rye; 479 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 71 cars wheat; 886 cars and 34,700 bu corn; 192½ cars and 10,000 bu oats; 5 cars rye; 1½ cars barley. Total (1,156 cars), 544,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were more active to-day, but prices were generally somewhat easier. The increased activity was due to the fact that settlement day on June options is close at hand, and many speculative trades were provided for. The shipping movement was only moderate, and the fact of large receipts tended to depress prices. The demand for groceries was general in its character, and liberal, and a very satisfactory business was doing. In values there was no important change, though staple articles were generally firmer. Dry goods met with only a moderate inquiry and a quiet, easy feeling seemed to prevail. Butter continues dull and declining. The receipts during the past few days have been large, and in the absence of any very considerable demand, prices have receded to 7@12c for common, and to 14@21c for fair to choice. The bagging market was firm at unchanged prices. The cheese, fish and fruit markets were moderately active, and comparatively steady. Hay was more quiet and a shade lower. Hides and leather were quoted steady. At the yards the movement in lumber continues active and prices were firm at the change noted in our list of yesterday. The demand as yet is chiefly for the better grades. Hardwood lumber was fairly active and firm. In the metal and tinners' stock market a better trade was experienced, and prices were steadier. The iron, naval and nail markets were more active at previous quotations. Poultry, potatoes and eggs sold quite freely at Wednesday's figures. Broom corn and cooperage were quiet.

Highwines were more active, at the decline noted yesterday, sales being reported of 400 brls at 86c per gallon.

Lake freights were in fair demand at the advance gained yesterday, at which rates all the freight room offered was freely taken. A total of eleven charters was reported, which will carry out 225,000 bu corn and 70,000 bu oats. The market closed at 8c for corn to Buffalo; 15c for do to Kingston; 6½c for do to Collingwood; 14c on do to Oswego. Through rates on corn were quoted higher, agents asking 26c to Boston; 24c to Portland; and 25c to New York.

Provisions were again active and easier. The market for pork was further depressed by liberal receipts of hogs, which come on like the spectres of Banquo's progeny before Macbeth—as if the line would stretch out till the crack of doom. Hogs were lower, and it was shrewdly suspected that one of the largest holders of pork had partially sold out yesterday, and was trying to close out the balance to-day. Hence there were few or no buyers, except among the short interest. The pressure to sell was greatest for June delivery; on July the market was not so weak, and really improved about the middle of the session, but closed weak. Lard was also weak, with free sellers for next month at yesterday's inside quotations, and no bids for anything beyond that delivery. Meats were dull and easier, though they are in such light stock that holders are careless about offering them for sale. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June $12.10@12.12½; do seller July, $12.40; do seller August, nominal at $12.65@12.70. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.52½; do seller July, $8.60; summer lard, $8.00@8.15. Dry salted meats, 3½@4c for shoulders, and 6¼c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork cash or seller the month at $12.12½; 2,750 brls do seller June at $12.10; 5,000 brls do seller July at $12.45; 1,500 brls do at $12.42½; 1,000 brls do at $12.40; 500 brls do at $12.37½; 500 tcs lard seller June at $8.55; 1,000 tcs do at $8.52½; 140 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9½c; 700 tcs do at 9c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 4c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 6½c; 4,000 lbs canvassed bacon hams at 12½c; 2,000 lbs do at 11c; 200 brls city tallow at $8.35 per 100 lbs; 17 brls white grease at 7c.

Flour was more quiet than on any day for several weeks past. Holders were nominally asking former prices, while buyers held off in view of reported heaviness in New York. Sales were restricted to 100 brls spring extras at $7.60; 100 brls do at $7.50, and 25 brls rye flour at $4.75. Total, 225 brls. Bran was more active. Sales were: 20 tons at $14.00, delivered; 10 tons at mill at $13.50, and 10 tons do at $13.00 on track.

Wheat was relatively active, but averaged 1@1½c lower, the market falling off at one time to 2½c below the closing price of yesterday. There was no important change in New York quotations, but Liverpool was reported easier, and the feeling of many operators was to the effect that the price has been forced up to a higher point than that at which it can be sustained. Hence, though there were not many sellers, the market sagged from its own weight, but buyers were so free at the decline that a portion of the drop was recovered. Seller June opened at $1.47½, declined to $1.45¼, and improved to $1.46¼, at the close. Seller July held at $1.46½@1.49, closing at $1.47½. Seller August sold at $1.40, and seller the year at $1.23@1.23½. Cash wheat was but little wanted, and other grades than No. 2 were neglected. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.46½; 25,800 bu do at $1.46½; 10,000 bu do at $1.46; 5,000 bu do at $1.45½; 7,800 bu do at $1.45; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.33. Total, 64,000 bu.

Corn was active, but weak. The market opened at yesterday's outside prices, but later, under the pressure of large receipts, it fell off to the inside quotations of 24 hours previously. Corn was really much stronger than was expected by many holders, who looked at the receipts of the past few days and the promises for the future. But one element of strength exists in the fact that the ambition of country holders for some time to come will be to send in all the oats they can muster, and leave the corn to take care of itself in deliveries after June. New York was reported stronger, and this fact incited many to buy speculatively, under the impression that the recent decline has forced the market down to a point where there must be a reaction in prices. Cash corn was taken hold of liberally, both for shipment and for delivery on the option for next month. Seller June opened at 45c, advanced to 45½c, declined slowly to 44c, and closed at 44¼@44½c. Seller July sold at 45½@46½c, closing at 45½c. Seller August sold at 47½@47½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 44½c; 28,000 bu do at 44½c; 54,000 bu do at 44¾c; 64,400 bu do at 44½c; 93,000 bu do at 44½c; 55,000 bu do at 44c; 15,000 bu do at 43¾c; 800 bu yellow at 44½c; 3,200 bu do at 44½c; 32,000 bu rejected at 42c. Total, 348,200 bu.

Oats were moderately active, and nominally steady at yesterday's prices, but really irregular and artificial. The principal point of interest is on the option of seller June, and thereby hangs a tale. One firm has sold privileges to deliver large quantities of oats next month, at 40c and 41c per bu. Some place the amount of these privileges at as much as 4,000,000 bu. Since the bulk of those privileges were sold the New York market has declined some 5c per bu, but the firm in question is engaged in keeping up the market to prevent those deliveries from being made. The consequence is that they have a rather large job on their hands, as oats are being rushed in upon this market at a much more liberal rate than heretofore, and there is no inducement to ship them out, as the New York market is fully 5c per bu below the cost of laying them down there. Hence, we are rapidly filling up, and there is another point in the situation. The holder of a privilege has no power to insist on a margin being put up to secure the fulfillment of the contract, and some of the parties who hold these obligations are becoming nervous. As an indication of the feeling, we may note that sales were made to-day to other parties at 40½c for June, while the "syndicate" was paying 41c. Seller July was again weaker, declining to 37c. Cash oats sold at 40½@40½c for fresh receipts, and 40½@40¾c for regular or seller the month. Cash sales were reported of 115,600 bu at 40½c; 62,000 bu at 40½c; 3,000 bu rejected at 37½c; 600 bu by sample at 43c; 600 bu do at 42c. Total, 184,800.

Rye was dull at yesterday's inside price, sales being limited to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 75c. No. 2 is quotable at about the same figure. Rejected lifeless.

Barley was dull but firm at the recently-established decline. Sales were limited to 1,200 bu No. 3, in Northwestern, at 58c; and 400 bu. by sample, at 58c. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, was quoted at 55c; No. 2, in Central, at 60@62c; and No. 3 at 45@50c.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork and lard were easier. Wheat was ½c lower, and moderately active. Corn was steady, and ½c lower. Oats were more active and firm, July selling ½c higher than at the close of 'Change. Sales on the call were as follows: 1,500 brls mess pork, seller July, at $12.35; 1,000 brls do, seller December, at $13.00; 1,000 tcs lard, seller June, at $8.50; 500 tcs do, seller July, at $8.60; 25,000 bu wheat, seller June, at $1.46; 5,000 bu do at $1.45½; 15,000 bu do at $1.45¾; 5,000 bu do, seller July, at $1.46; 30,000 bu do at $1.46½c; 15,000 bu do at $1.45¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.46½; 45,000 bu do, seller August, at $1.38½; 10,000 bu do at $1.39; 5,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.23; 5,000 bu corn at 43½c; 190,000 bu do, seller June, at 44c; 20,000 bu do at 43½c; 75,000 bu do, seller July, at 45½c; 5,000 bu do at 47½c; 45,000 bu oats, seller June, at 41c; 5,000 bu do, seller last half June, at 41½c; 5,000 bu do, seller August, at 37½c; 10,000 bu do at 37¼c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller the month	$12.00	$12.10
Mess pork, seller June	12.05	12.12½
Mess pork, seller July	12.35	12.40
Mess pork, seller August	12.62½	12.70
Mess pork, seller December	13.00	13.10
Lard, cash or seller the month	8.50	8.52½
Lard, seller June	8.47½	8.52½
Lard, seller July	8.57½	8.60
Lard, seller the year	......	......
Wheat, cash	1.45	......
Wheat, seller June	1.45½	1.45½
Wheat, seller June and July	1.45½	1.45½
Wheat, seller July	1.46½	1.46
Wheat, seller August	......	1.38½
Wheat, seller the year	1.22	1.22½
Corn, cash	43¾	44
Corn, seller June	43¾	44
Corn, seller last half June	......	......
Corn, seller July	45½	45½
Corn, seller August	46½	47
Corn, seller September	......	46½
Corn, seller the year	42½	42½
Oats, cash	39	41
Oats, seller June	41	......
Oats, seller last half June	41½	41½
Oats, seller July	37½	37¾

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 30.

BUTTER—The butter market was again dull and depressed. Neither the local nor shipping demands were very considerable, and sales dragged at a further reduction of 1@2c per lb. Choice new yellow sold to a limited extent at 21@22c, but the ruling prices were 15@19c. The receipts are very large, 91,710 lbs were reported in to-day. We now quote: Strictly choice dairy, 18@21c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 14@18c; inferior to common grades, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Continues in fair request, and the market remains firm for all goods in the list. Cotton seamless bags have rather an upward tendency, owing to the advance in cotton. We quote: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 36c; Royal River, 36c; burlaps bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—This market continues active and prices are well sustained. The stocks are ample: Stucco, $2.75@2.85; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₩ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.	Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.
6x 8	150	$5.75	8x12	75	$6.75
6x10	120	6.25	8x13	69	6.75
6x12	100	6.75	8x14	64	7.00
7x 9	114	5.75	8x15	60	7.00
7x14	73	7.00	8x16	56	7.50
8x10	90	6.25	8x18	50	7.50

SECOND QUALITY PER BOX OF 50 FT.

8x10	$5.50
8x11 to 10x13	6.00
9x12 to 10x13	6.00
9x18 to 10x13	6.00
9x14 to 10x14	6.25
9x15 to 10x15	6.25

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5½c.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12½@15c.

BEANS—In this market a fair amount of trading was done and prices ruled firm as follows: $2.45@2.70 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@2.80 for navy.

BERRIES—There was only a fair supply of strawberries on the market, and prices would have been higher but for the fact that the greater portion of the offerings were small berries and poor fruit; choice large sold at higher prices, and were generally received from Centralia. Sales ranged at 12½@13c for common to good; 20@21 for choice and extra large Centralia, to a light extent at 25c. Gooseberries plenty and dull sale. Cherries more plenty and prices lower. Sales 20 cases strawberries at 12½c, 43 cases at 15c, 20 cases at 16c, 156 cases at 18c, 97 cases at 20c, 32 cases at 21@22c. 16 cases extra at 25c; 26 bu Gooseberries at $2.00; 30 bu do at $1.50; 15 cases very choice early Richmond Cherries at 18c, 10 cases do at 15c, four cases poor and small at 12½@15c; 10 cases sweet at 19@20c. 12 cases do at 15@18c.

BROOM CORN—Trade was active and quotations were steady as follows: $95.00@75.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush, $100.00@160.00.

CHEESE—Under this head there were no new features to note. Business is fair and improving, and the market is firm at the quoted prices: New York factory, new, 14@15c; Ohio factory, new, 12@14c; Western, factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—There was a light inquiry for this article, and sales were being effected at the annexed quotations: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.00@9.50; Briar Hill, $9.00@9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.00@9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Were in moderate request only and values were unchanged, ruling firm as follows:

Peaches, 3 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 2 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lbs	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.60@2.85
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.35
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.35

COOPERAGE—The demand from all quarters continues of a light character, but prices were firm at the following range: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.40; lard, tierces, $1.50@1.70; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.15; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@10c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m. of

EGGS—Trade was fairly active at 12@13c per dozen, with the bulk of the sales at 12½@12¾c. The supply is ample.

FISH—At the late reduction in prices there was a fair business doing, but on local and interior account, and the general market was quoted steadier. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; George's cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The dried fruit market was moderately active, and the annexed quotations were firmly sustained all around. Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11½@12c.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue in good demand, and prices are firm and tending higher.

GREEN FRUITS—This market was reported dull to-day, without material change in prices, as follows: Apples, $5.00@7.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.75@6.25; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $6.00@6.25.

GROCERIES—A fairly active demand exists, both for staple and fancy groceries and the general market was steady and firm at former rates. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7¾@8½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28½@30½c; Java No. 2, 26@27c; choice Rio, 25@25½c; prime do, 24½@24½c; good do, 23½@24½c; common do, 22½@23c; Singapore, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12¾@13c; A, standard, at 11¾@11½c; A, No 2, at 11½@11¾c; B, at 11¼@11½c; XC, at 11½@11¼c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10¾@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 65@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; German mottled at 7½@7½c; White Lily at 6¼@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6½c; brown Windsor at 4¼@4½c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry at 6½@7c; common at 5@6½c.

HAY—There was a quieter, easier feeling in this market. The extreme high prices prevalent during the past few days have caused the withdrawal of several Eastern buyers, and, under a diminished demand, the market for pressed hay was weakened to the extent of 50c per ton. Increased receipts are looked for during the next fortnight, and a further decline is anticipated. We now quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows: Timothy, beater pressed, $19.50@22.00; do loose pressed, $19.50@20.50; prairie pressed, $11.00@13.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $17.00@19.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The market was active and firm for all kinds of stock, except green calf, which was dull at a decline of 1c from last week's prices. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—In this branch of the market trade ruled active, and a better, firmer feeling prevailed. We still quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@7c	
Bar-iron	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	5½	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½ @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12	rates

LEATHER—Remains quiet at former rates. The general market is firm; the exception being French calf. We make no change in our quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₩ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	26@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper No. 1	23@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	33@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	32@ 34
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@ 33
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.60@ 2.00
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues active and the prevailing tone was one of firmness:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lbs 46c; tin'd copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—There was a meagre demand at former prices:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18 @ 21
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	17 @ 18
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	22 @ 23
Marline, ₩ lb	22 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	@ 21
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00 @ 6.37½
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	5.50 @ 6.12½

NAILS—The general demand continues active, and prices are well sustained: 60d, $5.50; 8d, per keg, $5.75; 6d, per keg, $6.00; 4d, per keg, $6.25; 3d, per keg, $7.00; fine 3d, per keg, $9.25; bine 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

OILS—Trading was only fairly active to-day, and prices underwent no visible change. There was slightly increased firmness in carbon, owing to the recent advance of ½c in Cleveland, but our dealers were filling orders at former rates. We quote: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 92c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand for this line of goods was of a liberal character, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to all around:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—The demand was fairly active, and quotations were firm, as follows: Live chickens, $3.00@3.75 per doz; live turkeys, 8@10c per lb.

POTATOES—Dealers reported a fair inquiry, and quotations were generally well sustained. The supply was moderately large: 60@65c for Western; 85@90c for good straight Ohio peachblows, and 45@55c for mixed Western.

SEEDS—Trade was active and a firm feeling prevailed: Millet at $1.75@1.90, and Hungarian at $2.00@2.25. Timothy at $2.65@2.75 for fair to good; $2.90@2.95 for prime; clover at $8.40@8.50.

SALT—Following are the quotations now ruling: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—Remain quiet and firm at the annexed range of prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@68c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 65@75c; common to fine Oolong, 60@85c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, and the market remains steady at the subjoined quotations:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85; common, 65@70; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEAL—Is in better demand, at 6@8c for poor, and 9@10c per lb. for good to choice.

WOOD—Dealers report an active demand, and the market is firm. We quote: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—A meagre demand existed for this staple, and prices were weak at the following range:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	46@48c
Unwashed, medium	48@50c
Unwashed, coarse	48@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@73c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 30.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,102	9,474	378
Tuesday	2,284	9,496	279
Wednesday	3,580	10,842	1,163
Thursday	3,615	17,883	1,308
Total	12,583	49,703	3,128
Same time last week	14,157	59,435	1,548
Week before last	14,213	30,635	2,345
Shipments were as follows:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,946	6,492	670
Tuesday	1,163	6,118	
Wednesday	1,384	7,979	
Thursday			
Total	6,083	20,589	

CATTLE—Nothing new was developed in connection with the cattle market. The demand was active, and, with a moderate supply of stock for sale, the prevalent feeling was firm. The offerings were much the same as on the previous days of the week, consisting largely of fair to choice, smooth, well-fatted steers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds. For these the ruling prices were $5.50@6.35. A few extra were sold at $6.50@6.75, while some inferior mixed lots closed out at $3.75@4.00, but as previously, most of the transfers were at prices ranging from $5.50 upward to $6.30. The inquiry for butchers' stuff and stockers was equal to the supply, and sales were readily effected at former rates.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward [illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,450 lbs [illegible]
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs [illegible]
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs [illegible]
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs [illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs [illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers [illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.
51	choice steers	1,197
18	extra steers	1,383
13	extra steers	992
18	butchers' stock	836
32	choice steers	1,297
51	butchers' stock	1,023
16	extra steers	1,237
14	extra steers	1,423
13	choice steers	1,120
14	choice steers	1,131
25	fair fleshy steers	1,138
13	steers and oxen	1,286
16	choice steers	1,335
38	butchers' stock	924
50	smooth fleshy steers	1,093
126	texas steers	1,029
49	texas steers	1,366
80	choice steers	1,349
99	texas cattle	1,080
16	choice steers	1,392
16	butchers' stock	1,348
7	calves	187
6	calves	158
17	choice steers	1,360
28	extra steers	1,462
29	good steers	1,193
63	choice steers	1,292
18	good steers	1,258
16	butchers' stock	1,033
49	choice steers	1,341
18	medium steers	1,079
34	medium steers	1,154
103	extra steers	1,548
56	extra steers	1,540
66	choice steers	1,113
15	choice steers	1,534
49	choice steers	1,140
16	choice steers	1,325
20	butchers' stock	989
17	choice steers	1,158
34	choice steers	1,168
15	butchers' stock	1,100
28	calves	170
7	calves	132
21	stockers	950
15	extra steers	1,369
18	choice steers	1,092

HOGS—At a further reduction of 10c per 100 lbs, there was a fair degree of activity in the trade to-day, but the supply was large, and, all demands had been fully satisfied, some remained in the pens unsold, and the market closed as it opened, weak and unsettled. The range of prices paid was $3.75@4.12½, though there were few transactions above $4.05, and not below $3.85, while the bulk changed hands at the range of $3.90@4.00. The inquiry was for light, smooth even lots, for the New York market, and such commanded better prices than the heavier weights. We append the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.
104	204	$4.00	60	214	$3.90	50	207
52	213	4.00	17	326	3.80	68	254
280	195	4.00	68	297	3.95	131	218
60	205	4.15	15	242	3.30	35	219
60	167	4.00	34	299	3.80	37	213
64	187	4.05	37	243	4.00	18	225
56	183	4.05	47	263	3.90	53	231
66	195	3.95	31	217	3.90	89	208
55	203	3.90	58	216	3.90	48	196
77	208	3.90	112	236	3.90	54	198
100	265	3.90	52	215	3.95	99	196
50	241	3.80	75	270	3.85	57	208
60	270	3.90	24	320	3.75	47	241
112	260	3.90	48	244	3.95	25	197
62	202	4.00	54	241	3.90	64	189
246	187	4.00	129	200	3.90	60	207
31	210	4.00	128	192	4.00	61	190

SHEEP—The demand continues good and equal to the supply, and prices are fully sustained at $4.50@6.00 for common to choice sheep, shorn, and at $6.50@8.25 for common to choice woolled. There is a good inquiry for lambs at $3.50@5.00 per head.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 30.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	5,338	
Shingles, m	1,220	
Lath, pieces m	390	

CARGOES—The market to-day was active and a firm feeling prevailed. Sawed shingles were in better inquiry and held firmly at former figures. Lath were dull; at 6 o'clock two cargoes remained over.

At the close prices ranged as follows: Choice mill-run lumber; Good to choice strips and boards; Common strips and boards; Common mixed lumber; Joist and scantling; Shingles; Lath; Pickets. [illegible]

Following are the rates current from the ports named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE. Manistee, ₩ m; Ludington, ₩ m; Pentwater, ₩ m; Muskegon, ₩ m; White Lake, ₩ m; Grand River, ₩ m. [illegible]

WEST SHORE. Horn's Pier—wood, ₩ cord; Railroad ties; Two Rivers—Lumber ₩ m; Ahnepee—Wood ₩ cord; Ahnepee—Railroad ties; Ahnepee—Cedar posts; Ahnepee—Shingles; Menominee; Oconto. [illegible]

Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr [illegible], from Pentwater, [illegible] stuff, at $10.75. Sold by Wm. [illegible]

Cargo schr Challenge, from Ludington, [illegible] timber, 20@30 ft at $15.00; 46 m ft joist and scantling at $11.00 (mill tally). Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Falcon, from Manistee, [illegible] and scantling at $11.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr White Oak, from Manistee, [illegible] joist and scantling at $11.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo scow Scottish Chief, from White Lake, [illegible] m ft mixed lumber at $12.00 for inch, and [illegible] for 2 inch; 50 m lath at $3.03. Sold by [illegible] Doubleday.

Cargo schr Abigail, from Manistee, [illegible] sawed shingles at $2.85; 100 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Morning Star, from Manistee, 225 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow Owen, from White Lake, [illegible] common mixed, at $10.75 for 2 inch and [illegible] inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr J. M. Forrest, from Manistee, [illegible] 3 inch joist, at $13.00; 30 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Otter, from Norwood, [illegible] lock joists, at $11.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr J. P. Ward, from Muskegon, [illegible] boards, 59,003 ft strips, 172 m ft 2 inch, at [illegible] 13,550 lath, at $3.25. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Michaelson, from Ludington, [illegible] timber, 20 to 30 ft, at $15.00; 90 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Simmonds, from Manistee, [illegible] cull 2-inch lumber, at $8.00; 85 m ft joist and scantling, at $11.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr D. G. Wright, from Ludington, [illegible] ft joist and scantling, at $11.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand from the interior continues [illegible] and prices ruled firm as follows: First and second clear; Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch; Third clear, 1 inch; Third clear, thick; First and second clear flooring, together, rough; First and second clear siding, together; Common siding; Common flooring, dressed first; Common flooring, dressed second; Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards; A stock boards; B stock boards; Common boards; Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under; Fencing; Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet; Pickets, square; Pickets, flat; Cedar posts, split; Cedar posts, round; Lath; Sawed shingles, No. 1; Sawed shingles, A or star. [illegible]

HARDWOOD. Oak (dry); Ash (dry); Whitewood (dry); Black walnut (clear); Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots); Whitewood, common (in cargo lots); Hickory; Cherry. [illegible]

ON TRACK.

There was less activity in the inquiry, but quotations were steady, as follows: A or star shingles; No 1 sawed shingles. [illegible]

Colonel Crebs.

From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin (Democratic).

There has been some speculation in this part of the old Thirteenth Congressional District in regard to the position of Colonel John M. Crebs on the Greeley question, now the one of paramount importance among Democrats. In a private letter, Colonel Crebs informs us that, in his opinion, the Baltimore Convention, under all the circumstances, ought to indorse the nomination of Horace Greeley. "Greeley," he says, "has elements of strength with the people we must recognize. He is honest, straightforward, and unassuming. The Cincinnati platform is one on which we can all safely stand. If Greeley is indorsed at Baltimore he will certainly (in my judgment) be elected; and, if elected, his Administration would at least be an honest one, which would be in direct contrast with that of Grant; and more than this it could not be unless it were a Democratic Administration. * * The longer rule of Grant is ruin to the country, and we can cheerfully support Greeley, surrendering no principle, but rather [illegible] his success fixing the Democratic theory of Self-Government and General Reform [illegible] in the legislation of the country."

Thus one after another the Democratic [illegible] of Illinois fall into the Greeley [illegible]. Good!

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS.

Dr. STEPHENS, 127 West Washington [illegible] H. Andrews & Co.'s, [illegible] East [illegible] st., corner College Grove-av., [illegible] for aching corns. Druggists have it [illegible]

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM."

...sternation in and About the Custom House.

...signation of Collector McLean, Assessor Webster, and Marshal Campbell.

...rs, T. H. Keefe, Julius White, and Jacob Rehm Candidates for the Vacancies.

...tor Logan and Congressman Farwell credited with the "Reform" Movement

...the rumors that impregnated the political at... here around the Custom House yesterday ...to be believed, and there is no reason for ...ing them, the Administration at Washing... has chosen Chicago as the stage where Civil ...ice Reform is to be begun. ... in nearly all of the ...ortments there was consternation, and the ...ordinates, from the high-up deputies in vel... diamonds, to the lowest understrap... whose official form is encased in plain cloth ...unpolished leather, were signs of the begin... of sorrows. They wandered around, slowly ...sadly, cogitating upon the suddenness of ...ness, doubt and uncertainty flowed ...ough their bosoms, communicating to their ...s an expression mournful enough to indicate ...loss of a grandmother. The sword of Da... in the shape of Civil Service Reform, ...g by a slender hair over their devoted heads, ...ly at a moment's warning to chop them off, ...let them fall into the waste-basket of private ...

They all seemed to realize that man is born ...o trouble, as the sparks fly upward.

...conversations with the officials, who unbur... themselves in whispers, disclosed that the ...ect of the grief was an expected change in the ...ds of three, and perhaps four, of the depart... ...nts. It seems that about two weeks ago ...e short time after the springfield ...evention, Mr. McLean, Collector of Customs; ...ssel J. D. Webster, Assessor of Internal rev... ...and Colonel H. H. Campbell, United States ...rshal, were solemnly summoned to Washing..., where it was intimated, as gently as possi..., that their resignations would be accepted at ...r earliest convenience. The Collector of In... Revenue, Mr. Irwin, it was stated, was ...t included in the summons, but was informed ...letter that his head would follow up his ...ies before he has held up but a very short ...e, since the resignation of Mr. Rester. Fae ...mand was complied with, as Mr. Webster ...ed Washington yesterday, and Marshal Mr. Campbell, and on Monday ...r. McLean forwarded his resignation ...the Hon. C. B. Farwell. In the ...ce, the refusal of General Beveridge to ...ign his office unless he received a letter from the ...dent in favor of Hon. C. B. Farwell, and take ...ers thereof the Internal Revenue Col... ...ip, leaves Mr. Irwin the present at ...

...The inquiry was ...ntroduction of 10c per ...ch, and 50 m lath at $3.00. Sold by S. ...

...ch Falcon, from Manistee, 180 m ft ...scantling at $11.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

...ch Scow Scottish Chief, from White Lake, 125 m ...mixed lumber at $12.00 for inch and 2-inch; 50 m lath at $3.00. Sold by S. ...

...ch Morning Star, from Manistee, 150 m ft ...ft joist and scantling, at $11.00. Sold by ...

...ch Falcon, from White Lake, 125 m ...mon mixed, at $10 75 for 2 inch and $12 00 ...Sold by Blanchard, Boriand & Co.

...ch Jas. M. Forrest, from Manistee, 1 ...ft joist, at $15 00; 50 m ft joist and scant... ...Sold by H. K. Bickford & Co.

...ch Otter, from Norwood, 180 m ft ...ft joist, at $11 00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & ...

...ch Scow Owen, from White Lake, 125 m ...mon mixed, at $10 75 for 2 inch and $12 00 ...Sold by Blanchard, Boriand & Co.

...ch Jas. M. Forrest, from Manistee, ...ft joist, at $15 00; 50 m ft joist and scant... ...Sold by H. K. Bickford & Co.

...ch Otter, from Norwood, 180 m ft ...ft joist, at $11 00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & ...

...ch Falcon, from Manistee, 180 m ft ...scantling at $11.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

...ch Scow Scottish Chief, from White Lake, 125 m ...mixed lumber at $12 00 for inch and 2-inch; 50 m lath at $3.00. Sold by S. ...

...ch Morning Star, from Manistee, 150 m ft ...ft joist and scantling, at $11.00. Sold by ...

...ch Falcon

REMEMBERED.

The Annual Tribute to the Nation's Dead.

Decoration of the Graves of the Heroes of the War.

The Occasion Observed All Over the Land.

Interesting Ceremonies at the Cemeteries About Chicago.

Rose Hill, Calvary, Graceland, and Oakwood Strewn with Flowers.

CHICAGO.

W[illegible] AT YESTERDAY ESTABLISHED.

If anything were necessary in the way of confirmation, the occurrences of yesterday established the fact that, the anniversary of the decoration of the graves of the patriot dead has become a permanent festival and holiday of the nation. There need be no further effort at vain show, no straining after effect. The matter will in future regulate itself, and continued success is not doubtful. It will not be necessary that the routine of the country's business be disturbed, or that everybody should visit the cemeteries with memorial tributes of flowers—to hear attenuated rhetoric, or strophes of patriotic verse that drag their slow length along to some vapid termination. The feeling inspired by the occasion is a gentle emanation of the universal patriotism, and a quiet observance of the day is best. If there is to be speaking, let it be brief and pertinent. Of appropriate music, if of good quality, there cannot well be too much. What people want most is a pure and unadulterated holiday. As for other accessories, thought and memory will supply the cravings of the heart and the imagination better than any amount of gaudy and impertinent oratory. The exercises were conducted yesterday in a manner suggestive of the ideal we have described.

In the morning there were premonitions of rain which, happily, were not fulfilled. The clouds dispersed at noon, and for the remainder of the day the weather was clear, and delightfully cool and inspiring. The cemeteries were all visited in the morning by delegations consisting principally of ladies, who performed the ceremony of decoration, if ceremony it can be called, without needless formality.

GRACELAND

was visited at 10 o'clock by a Committee under the direction of Mrs. Colonel Eastman, and Captain I. P. Rumsey, who were assisted by Mrs. General Logan, Miss Hill and others, there being ten in all. At 11 o'clock, the decoration was performed. The grave of many soldiers within the sacred grounds was adorned with a flag at the head, and an offering of flowers. Sixty-five soldiers are buried here. The ladies and gentlemen who performed the graceful memorial office to the dead, desire to thank Mr. Thatcher, of Thatcher Station, for a munificent gift of flowers, consisting of one hundred and forty bouquets, twenty wreaths, and forty crosses, which were used here and elsewhere as needed. The attendance was large, comparing favorably in this respect with former years. After the services at Graceland were finished, the Committee and visitors went over to Rosehill, where was performed the principal ceremonial of the day.

ROSE HILL.

The beautiful cemetery of Rose Hill presented a charming appearance. Everything about it seemed bright, fresh, and new, the very reverse of funereal. The foliage of the trees was of dark emerald, deeper and richer in color than usual at this time of year. The trim walks winded gracefully along the well-kept turf, between long lines of massed flowers of every tint and degree of perfume. There was just breeze enough to produce a gentle murmuring in the branches of the forest trees, and a gentle sighing in the mysterious depths of the evergreens. The sunlight, where it fell through the openings, was brighter than usual. Even the monumental marbles were cheerful, and had a peculiar grace as seen through the long green vistas. To the visitor, whether casual or having memorial intentions, the words of the mad poet had a profound meaning: "It would almost make a man in love with death, to think that he should lie in so sweet a place."

GENERAL DECORATION.

Numerous kind donors, whose names have already been mentioned in the public prints, had furnished flowers in abundance. The cluster of graves of the unknown dead, which lie upon the eastward slope, not far from the main entrance, were decorated almost before the dew was off the grass. At the head of each little knoll, bearing the simple inscription "soldier's grave," was a miniature flag, and upon it were laid the floral tributes. They were of all hues, from the gorgeous vermeil tint of the tulip, to the pale blue of the early violet, and of various designs, crosses and wreaths predominating. The roses of the cemetery had not yet unfolded their tardy blossoms, but roses, although rare and costly, were common among the decorations. Wild flowers, most appropriate for the occasion, were numerous, the dogwood and simple elder blossoms having been deftly wrought into wreaths, crosses, and bunches, by the fair fingers of the school girls of the neighborhood. The penetrating odor of the rose blended with the faint fragrance of the heliotrope and the scarcely perceptible sweetness of the violet. The velvet pansy, "freaked with jet," showed its rich purple strongly contrasted with the sober coloring of its more modest companions, but not seeming out of place, for it suggested the words of Ophelia—"and there is pansies; that's for thoughts."

SPECIAL DECORATIONS.

The efforts at special decorations were sufficient, but not elaborate. The grave and monument of General Ransom were adorned with evergreens, and wreaths, and crosses of white flowers. The grave also bore a star of white flowers tastefully arranged, with a brilliant red rose in the centre, the suggestive tribute of loving hands. Due attention had been paid to the batteries, around whose monument sleep in a circle the brave men who once wielded their guns. The warlike mouths of the cannon were dumb with peaceful flowers. Each grave of Bridge's Battery has a wooden slab, plainly lettered, bearing the name of him who sleeps under it. At the head of each was a flag, and at the foot a cross of wild flowers, principally white. The monument of Taylor's Battery was adorned tastefully with a mass of evergreens, mottled with bunches of roses and other crimson flowers. The individual graves about it were appropriately decorated.

THE PEOPLE.

Many people went to Rose Hill at an early hour, desirous to participate in the decoration, and to avoid the rush of humanity coming later. The offerings of individuals were numerous, and placed as the fancy of each suggested. The special trains left the depot soon after 1 o'clock, crowded even to the platforms. Hundreds of people returned to their homes rather than suffer the discomfort of going with the multitude. The managers of the Northwestern made a great mistake in not running two extra trains each way during the day, and also in refusing to take excursion tickets on the regular trains. A good lesson might have been learned from the management of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, which has been wont, on similar occasions, to run half-hourly trains from Cincinnati to Spring Grove Cemetery, commencing at an early hour in the day, and continuing until a late hour in the afternoon. Decoration Day is an institution which cannot be disregarded even by the great railroad corporations.

All classes of people were represented among the excursionists, but the ladies largely exceeded in numbers. They carried tributes of all descriptions, including costly cut flowers and perennial plants. There were many German women of the poorer class, the occasion touching one of the noblest chords in the Teutonic heart. There was a noticeable prevalence of widows' weeds, and of elderly men, which lent an air of solemnness to the throng. Arriving at the cemetery the crowd, which, united with those already there, made an aggregate of several thousands, dispersed through the grounds until the hour announced for the speaking.

THE RHETORICAL EXERCISES.

A platform had been erected at the north gate, about which those gathered who desired to participate in the general exercises. Colonel R. M. Woods acted as Grand Marshal, assisted by Colonel S. H. Thompson for Oakwood, Captain J. J. Healey for Calvary, Captain I. P. Rumsey for Graceland, and Captain John A. Stephens for Rose Hill. A detachment of Mulligan's Zouaves were present, commanded by Captain Healey, and a small representation from the Grand Army of the Republic, commanded by Captain Stephens. General Sheridan and staff, with the officers of the Michigan, were upon the stand, which was also occupied by ladies and members of the press. The exercises were not long, and were postponed until after 3 o'clock, owing to the non arrival of those from Calvary Cemetery. They were introduced with the following prayer by the Rev. Dr. Ryder:

THE PRAYER.

Almighty and ever-blessed God, beyond the green fields, and sacred memories of this day, we lift up our hearts together in gratitude to thee that we are still citizens of a free republic, that we are still permitted to live in a time of such general peace and prosperity, that has gathered here to-day so many pleasant memories, and strew so many flowers along our paths. We thank Thee, Almighty God, that there is still gratitude in the people, and that we are this day permitted in so large numbers to gather here in the midst of this and the adjacent cemeteries, and to perform these acts of love and patriotic gratitude, and of brotherly, and sisterly, and neighborly affection. Command Thy favor, O God, upon the words which may be spoken here this day, and upon these deeds of love and affection in which Thy children are engaged. Command not only Thy blessing upon this group of people, and upon these graves of our brave, fallen countrymen, but upon all like gatherings, and upon all like graves everywhere, so that the incense of our united devotion may rise as from the heart of the Union unto the God of our fathers and the God of all the inhabitants of the earth.

Be Thou with our country and the rulers appointed to preside over its affairs. Be Thou with the army and the navy, the bulwark of our national defense in all external affairs, and be with the church, with the school, and at the fireside, and with all the interests of education, and virtue, and religion, upon which we depend for our growth and for the divine life of the nation. We pray Thee that the sound of war may be heard in the land no more, and that righteousness may everywhere rule and characterize the nation.

Hear us, O God, in this our prayer together. Hear us in our repeated gratitude for our nation, and its prosperity. Preserve it pure, and if in the course of Thy providence it shall ever be necessary again for us to rally in defense of our nation's honor, may there be found amongst us as brave and noble a company as in other days rose up to defend our altars and our homes. As we bring here these gatherings of flowers and strew them over the graves of our countrymen, so also do we bring this tribute of brotherly love and strew it broadly over all the land, for we are one children, citizens of one country, believing in one God, and ready to defend our common Union.

Hear us, O God, forgive us our sins, and at last save us through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

THE ADDRESS.

The oration of the day was delivered extemporaneously by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, the new Rector of St James' Protestant Episcopal Church. It was brief but earnestly delivered and warmly received. Mr. Brooks said that there was one formula of address which, although hackneyed, had on this occasion a special significance. It was the term "fellow-citizens." It suggested the meaning of all the brave men whose work was commemorated by this assembly, and these offerings of flowers, and of remembrances. Without the work of these men those before him could not be there. Without their work there could be no common country. The speaker said he was new to Chicago and its people. He came now as a stranger to speak to brave Western men whom he had never before seen, for he had lived only four weeks among them. But now he met them in common with the patriotic people of the Eastern and Middle States, to pay a tribute at the grave of the soldier. But the favor conferred was upon the giver of tributes, and not upon the soldier; they are too high for us. It was what was done to us, and not what was done to them that gave the occasion its significance. The fruits of the war would be found in our being better and nobler for it. The speaker thought that such good fruits were observable. The remainder of the address consisted of pertinent applications of the various lessons to be deduced from the occasion.

Considerable applause followed the conclusion of the address.

General Sheridan was called upon for a speech, but, modestly declining, three cheers were given for the hero of the ride to Winchester.

HOME AGAIN.

A general rush was then made for the train, which at that moment came in from points above. Before all were fairly seated, it started with the animated freight toward the city. Many remained to spend a few quiet hours among the groves, and to come home by later trains.

CALVARY CEMETERY.

The soldiers' graves at Calvary Cemetery were decorated lavishly with flowers in the early part of the day. Large crowds were in attendance, all eagerly interested in the proceedings. Reverend Father Butler delivered at Colonel Mulligan's grave an eloquent and highly patriotic address, which we should be glad to give in full, did not want of space forbid. The occasion was viewed from a religious as well as a national standpoint. A noble tribute was paid to the virtue and high manly qualities of Colonel Mulligan.

OAKWOOD.

At Oakwood Cemetery, the programme published yesterday in our columns was duly carried out. The attendance was large and the addresses interesting, and attentively listened to. The general celebration of the day may be regarded as highly successful, principally because of the perfect freedom of action allowed to every one and the absence of all formality.

ELSEWHERE.

IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—In compliance with the executive orders issued by President Grant and Governor Cooke all the departments of the government and district offices were closed during the day to enable the employes to participate with the Grand Army of the Republic in the ceremonies connected with the decoration of the soldier's graves. The House of Representatives took a recess from half past twelve until evening, in order that the members might enjoy the same privilege. Thousands of persons were on the Arlington grounds, which were tastefully and profusely decorated. The main stand accommodated 200 persons. It was beautified and draped with American flags, over which were suspended evergreen festoons, shields, anchors, and other appropriate emblems. The stage for the orator was ornamented with banners, evergreens, crosses and boquet. At 1 o'clock President Grant arrived, and seated with him on the stand were the Secretary of War, Postmaster General, Secretary Robeson, Mr. Mori, Japanese Minister, with Iwakura and others of the Embassy; General Banks, Meigs, Porter and Babcock, Consul Perry, the soldiers' and sailors' orphans, a large number of ladies and leading members of the Grand Army of the Republic. A national salute having been fired, the marine band played several pieces of music, and Comrade Duncan recited an original poem. General N. P. Banks then delivered the oration, at the conclusion of which the large assemblage moved to the tomb of the unknown dead which encloses the remains of 2,111 soldiers gathered from the field of Bull Run and on the route to the Rappahannock. The tomb was heavily canopied with American flags, around the lower part of which were placed at frequent intervals evergreens, crosses, and shields, on which were inscribed the names of Generals Baker, Wadsworth, Richards, Lyon, McPherson, and Kearney. Underneath the canopy and around the granite mausoleum, evergreens and wreaths, and garlands decorated with roses were gracefully festooned. Prayer having been offered by the Chaplain of the House of Representatives, a chorus by the orphans of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home was sung, after which, Hon. Jesse H. Moore, of Illinois, delivered an address, in which he said: "A country so saved should live for ever. A union cemented by blood, so sacred and so profusely poured out, should never be sundered. Let liberty and equal rights be loved and cherished here until every nation under Heaven shall become as free and prosperous as our own." In conclusion, he advised all to emulate the noble deeds and character of those whom they had assembled to honor to-day, so that our glorious country should never call in vain in time of trying necessity for the exhibition of that noble and self-sacrificing patriotism for which these illustrious dead were so eminently distinguished. The band then played the American Hymn, after which the procession formed, headed by the orphan children and Committee on Decorations for the decoration of the graves. While the ceremony of decorating graves was going on, the Marine Band, stationed near the main avenue, executed appropriate musical selections. The graves of four other cemeteries in the vicinity of Washington were decorated during the day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 30.—Decoration Day was generally observed by our citizens to-day. The services at Oak Ridge and Camp Butler Cemetery were very impressive, and were participated in by over 2,000 people. The only accident which took place was the running away of a horse attached to a buggy, in which was a man, by the name of Hutton, wife and child. The woman and child were terribly injured, and it is feared that they will not live the night through. The man was not so badly hurt.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

JACKSONVILLE, May 30.—Memorial day was observed here in a manner which did the patriotic men and women of Jacksonville honor. Between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon an immense procession was formed, and with music and national colors marched out to Jacksonville Cemetery, where the exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Allen. Hon. George M. McConnell, of this city, made a fine oration most appropriate to the solemn and impressive occasion, after which the graves of all the soldiers who sleep in the several cemeteries of the city were profusely decorated by the ladies of the Floral Committee with beautiful flowers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT MADISON, WIS.

MADISON, WIS., May 30.—The exercises in decoration of soldiers' graves here were attended by a great crowd of people from the city and country, some 125 carriages went to Forest Hill Cemetery. The University Cadets escorted the procession, which included State, City, and University officers, and soldiers' orphans, and bells tolled during the progress, through the city. After prayer and singing, Governor Washburn made some remarks appropriate to the occasion, and significant for the suggestion that, as in this city of the dead slept those who gave their lives to preserve their country, and those who died in a mistaken attempt to destroy the enmities of the past should be forgotten, and we should cherish the sentiment of the angels when heralding the Savior, "Peace on earth, good will to men." An eloquent address was made by Captain Pliny Norcross, of Janesville, and a beautiful poem by Ella Wheeler, read by Colonel Bull. A plentiful supply of flowers was laid on Union soldiers' graves by the children from the Orphans' Home; and then, in accordance with the sentiment of Governor Washburn's speech, the graves of the Southern soldiers near by, who died here when prisoners, were strewn with flowers by a veteran soldier,—a beautiful illustration of the return of the era of good feeling.

AT AURORA, ILL.

AURORA, ILL., May 30.—Decoration Day was more patriotically observed here to-day than ever before. The procession was nearly a mile in length, headed by a company of soldiers and two bands of music. Some sixty graves were decorated with flowers and wreaths, and an eloquent address delivered by the Rev. Charles Button, before Colonel Silas Miller's monument in Spring Lake Cemetery.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather the Grand Army of the Republic executed their design of decorating the graves of their fallen comrades. The procession was divided into four divisions, and was headed by a police escort of eighteen men. General Joseph C. Pinckney acted as Grand Marshal. The procession started near the statue of Lincoln, passed around the square, in order to encircle the statue of Washington, and then moved down Broadway. In passing the monuments the flags were dipped, and all in the procession uncovered. Flags were displayed at half-mast in many buildings, and gifts of flowers were received at various points. On reaching Trinity Church, Post Phil. Kearney left the line, and decorated the grave of the gallant soldier for whom the Post is named, and afterward rejoined the column. At the South Ferry, part of the procession was dismissed, while the others crossed to Brooklyn, and joined the division there, proceeding thence to the East New York and Cypress Hill Cemeteries. The graves of all the soldiers, in the different cemeteries were strewn with flowers.

In Brooklyn the earliest services were those conducted in Woodlawn Cemetery, Admiral Farragut's resting place. Boats carrying the marines, naval officers and, different posts of the Grand army left the Navy Yard at 8 a.m. Services were begun at sunrise. The Vermont's band performed the dirge. The Chaplain offered prayer, Comrade Louis Frost delivered an address, and flowers were strewed over the graves.

AT FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 30.—The decoration exercises here to-day were participated in by a large concourse of people. The procession, nearly a mile long, was headed by the Warsaw, Ind., Silver Cornet Band, followed by the city officials, artillery, companies, firemen, and other organizations. Rev. A. Marine, of the Methodist Church, was orator of the day. Quite a serious accident occurred at the cemetery, by the premature discharge of the cannon, in which a boy named Dowrey had an arm partly torn off, and was otherwise injured. Business was partially suspended.

At Wabash, Ind., the business houses were all closed, and the decoration exercises participated in by citizens, and visitors from the country, en masse. Speeches, music, firing of arms, etc., formed the leading features of the performance.

At Defiance, Ohio, similar ceremonies were engaged in, as also in nearly all the principal towns of Northern Indiana and Northwestern Ohio.

AT GALESBURG, ILL.

GALESBURG, May 30.—To-day was almost wholly given up by our citizens to the services of decorating the soldiers' graves. The banks, post office, public buildings and stores were closed from 3 o'clock P. M. The weather was delightfully pleasant. The city was crowded with people from all parts of the county. An address was made by the Rev. H. L. Williston, Pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city, after which the city officers, children of the public schools, and citizens decorated the graves of the nation's dead.

AT NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—The decoration of the graves of soldiers at the National Cemetery took place to-day. About 5,000 persons participated. Addresses were made by A. H. Pettibone, R. H. Cain, of South Carolina, J. P. Raxford, and others. The day was beautiful and flowers were contributed in great abundance, and no grave was neglected.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—Decoration Day was generally observed here; most of the business houses closed during the afternoon. The ceremonies at Crown Hill Cemetery in decorating the graves were impressive, and participated in by a large number of people. Mayor McConley delivered the address. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the following Resolution was adopted, and a Committee of sixty appointed to further the object contemplated.

Resolved, By this vast concourse of citizens, assembled to decorate the graves of the Union soldiers at the State capital, that we feel the great and prosperous State of Indiana owes it to the memory of her brave sons who perilled their lives in the service of their country, to erect a State Monument, that shall stand as a perpetual memorial of their patriotic deeds. To that end we respectfully ask the Governor to recommend to the Legislature, and the Legislature to provide for the erection at the capital of the State, in the park known as the Governor's Circle, a grand monument to the memory of Indiana soldiers, who perilled their lives in the service of their country.

AT TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 30.—Decoration exercises in this city to-day were the most imposing of the kind ever known in this part of the country. The procession was immense, and more than 5,000 people were at the cemetery. Addresses were delivered by Major O. E. Smith, A. F. White, and R. S. Terrent.

AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 30.—Forsythe Post No. 15, G. A. R., assisted by the various civic societies and a large concourse of citizens, performed the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves at Forest and other cemeteries this afternoon. Appropriate addresses were delivered by Major J. R. Swigart, Judge W. F. Lockwood, and General J. C. Lee. Business was generally suspended during the afternoon.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—Decoration Day in this city was more generally observed than on any other previous occasion of the kind, business being generally suspended, and the population regarding it as a holiday. The ceremonies at the several cemeteries were quite impressive and beautiful, and the floral offerings very profuse. At Woodland Cemetery, the beautiful granite monument to the Seventh Ohio Infantry was dedicated. The dedicating address and history of the regiment was delivered by Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania.

AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 30.—Decoration Day was appropriately observed here and throughout the Northwest. About 300 graves in the cemeteries of Milwaukee were strewn with flowers at an early hour this morning, by members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The day opened cloudy, but cleared off bright and sunny.

THE COUNCIL.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Finance Committee Report on the City Deposits.

Mr. Gage's Mode of Operations Entirely Satisfactory, and to Be Continued.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening, the President in the chair. Present, Aldermen Otis, Dixon, McGennis, Thompson, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Cullerton, Batcham, Holden, Verdier, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, Carney, Woodman.

VEHICLES.

The ordinance to amend the chapter of the revised ordinances relative to vehicles, and requiring all persons using for themselves or others any truck, cart, or hack for the purpose of conveying persons or goods, to take out a license was taken up.

Ald. McGrath moved to table it.

The motion was not agreed to—yeas, 11; nays, 11.

The ordinance was referred back to the Committee on Licenses.

JUNK DEALERS.

The ordinance amending the chapter in relation to junk dealers and second hand dealers by prohibiting them from dealing with persons under 18, except in the purchase of rags and paper, was taken up.

Ald. Dixon presented a remonstrance against its passage, signed by several junk dealers.

The ordinance was passed.

POSTING NOTICES.

The ordinance prohibiting the posting of advertisements or notices on private walls, gates, or fences, or on public property, without the consent of the owner, was passed.

PIPER.

The Committee on Finance reported adversely on the petition of A. S. Piper for damages for the loss of his building at the Bridgeport Locks, and the report was concurred in.

THE CITY DEPOSITS.

The same Committee also submitted the following:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a certain statement of the City Comptroller of balances in the City Treasury quarterly from Dec. 1, 1869 to Dec. 1, 1871 with instructions "to ascertain whether the original proposition to pay 4 per cent per annum on all balances in the Treasury for the past two years to the city has been complied with, also to negotiate with D. A. Gage, City Treasurer, pertaining to the amount of interest to be paid into the City Treasury in interest on the balances in the City Treasury for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, and report the facts to the Council," would respectfully report that they have investigated the facts and find that on December 6, 1869, Mr. Gage sent a communication to the Council, accompanying his official bond, in which he stated that he would be pleased if the Council would designate a bank, or banks, for the deposit of city moneys, and arrange for receiving interest thereon, thereby relieving him from his bond and the great responsibility attached to the office, but that if the Council should decide to put the responsibility on the Treasurer, and refuse to direct him where to deposit the funds, he would inform the Council that he had made arrangements with four of the principal banks to allow 4 per cent per annum on average balances. That he could make such arrangements with the banks by reason of not having requested any banker or receiver of such deposit to sign the same and thereby he would be enabled to get 1 of 1 per cent per annum additional interest. The communication closed with the following: "The compensation of the City Treasurer is small, and I trust you will increase the same to an amount commensurate with the responsibility and largely increased duties of the office."

This communication was on the same day referred to the Finance Committee, who do not appear to have made any report thereon. Your committee has ascertained that the Financial Committee had one or more interviews with Mr. Gage, and that the Committee decided that it would be bad policy to make any change in the salary fixed for the Treasurer, to wit, $2,500, and that, under the circumstances, it would be best for him to retain from the interest such an amount as would compensate him for the management of the funds, and for the risk he incurred in loaning the money. The amount of such compensation was discussed at those interviews, and it was estimated by the parties, that 1 per cent would probably produce about $10,000 a year, and as the 1 per cent that could be obtained, was 1 per cent more than what was usually paid by responsible parties upon demand loans of that kind, it appears to have been understood by the parties, Mr. Gage and the Finance Committee, that he should deduct such $10,000 per annum as a reasonable compensation for the management of and risk assumed in the loaning of moneys. Inasmuch as Mr. Gage was under no *legal* obligation to pay over any of the moneys received as interest, and from the fact that the necessary clerk hire of his office exceeded by [illegible] dollars the amount of his salary as treasurer, the arrangement would appear to have been a not unreasonable one. This arrangement we are advised, met with the approval of their Mayor, Comptroller, and Corporation Counsel.

The Treasurer's books show the interest actually received by him (during the two years mentioned in the resolution) to have been $121,829.37. Deducting the said compensation of $10,000 per annum, for two years, $20,000, leaves interest to be paid over $101,829.07.

Mr. Gage, the Treasurer, paid over, prior to the passage of the resolution $100,829.07, leaving a balance of $1,000, which your Committee found to be due the city. This amount Mr. Gage has since paid to the Comptroller.

We would state that Mr Gage appears to have understood that the $500 per annum excess of desk hire of his office over his salary was to be also allowed him, and for that reason retained the same; but, as your Committee could not satisfactorily determine that to have been the arrangement, Mr. Gage, without hesitation or objection, immediately paid in this extra $1,000.

In respect to so much of the resolution as requires us to negotiate with Mr. Gage as to the interest to be paid on deposits for his present term, your Committee would report that Mr. Gage informs us that he is now, as he was at the commencement of his former term, willing that the Council should manage the deposit of city funds, and designate the banks where the same are to be deposited and thereby relieve him from the care and responsibility attending the same, but if the Council should think proper so to do; but if not, and the care and responsibility is to devolve upon him, he can only say that his past course in regard to the city funds and interest thereon, is the only guarantee that he is desirous to give as to what will be his conduct in the future.

Inasmuch as Mr. Gage has paid into the City Treasury nearly $102,000, received for interest upon city deposits during the past two years, which he was under no legal obligation to do, and as he is the first Treasurer of the city who has not treated this interest money as the perquisites of his office, your Committee are of the opinion that rather than to undertake the risk of loss which might occur through the Council undertaking to manage this matter, it would be for the interest of the city to leave the deposits under the control of Mr. Gage, relying upon Mr. Gage's official bond as security to the city, and believing, as to payment of the interest, that his past course is sufficient guarantee as to the future.

The report was concurred in.

OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Railroads reported on various applications to lay railroad tracks on Ashland avenue and Twenty-second street, and the reports were laid over.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported, recommending that the Long John lot be sold at a price not less than $1,800 per front foot.

The same Committee reported, recommending the purchase of the Sam. J. Walker water-lot. A minority of the Committee recommend that no action be at present taken in the matter. The report was laid over.

The same Committee recommended the exchange of the Titsworth lot for the one offered by A. B. Meeker on Dearborn street, north of Lake.

The reports were laid over.

The ordinance to change the name of Buddan street to Portland Place was reported back, with a recommendation that it pass. It was laid over.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, to whom was referred the petition for widening State street, reported back an ordinance therefor, which was laid over.

The Committee on Gas Lights reported, recommending the passage of the ordinance for laying gas pipe on Sixteenth street.

It was adopted.

The same Committee reported ordinances for the Mutual, National, and Metropolitan Gas Companies, which were laid over.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported, recommending the adoption of Ald. Otis' resolution directing the Board of Public Works to advertise for plans for a new City Hall, and it was adopted.

On the recommendation of the same Committee, Ald. Sherwood's resolution calling on the Board of Public Works to report what they had done in relation to the Free Library Room, was passed.

The Council then adjourned.

Chicago's Trade in Music.

It has been the general experience of our merchants and business men that, so far from having their trade ruined and transferred to other cities in consequence of the great fire, their volume of business has largely increased. That this state of things applies with equal force to the music trade is shown by the experience of Root & Cady, whose loss in the fire reached $350,000, and who, though afforded by their creditors all the time they chose to ask, preferred rather to dispose of their sheet music, book plates, and publishing business, by which they were enabled to place themselves in a position to meet their liabilities dollar for dollar. They retain only their valuable and successful monthly, *Song Messenger*, and have now determined to devote themselves exclusively to the sale of pianos, organs, melodeons, and musical instruments and merchandise, in which line they have prepared themselves, by larger connections with manufacturers and importers, and by gaining the control of more extensive territory than ever before, to take the commanding position in Chicago and the West. They have contracted for 1,500 Mason & Hamlin organs, and 850 first-class pianos, consisting of Steck's manufacture, Weber's, the rapidly rising piano of New York, and Root & Cady's, which is claimed to be the best medium-priced piano made. These are to be forwarded to them as fast as they can be manufactured. Root & Cady are also the largest direct importers of musical merchandise west of New York. They have in stock of the way brass and German silver instruments enough to fit out one hundred bands, with strings, violins, guitars, accordeons, etc., to match. To make room for such an enormous stock of merchandise, they have taken and now occupy the entire four-story brick building on the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren, and are fitting it up with every convenience. It is needless to direct the reader's attention to Root & Cady's full page advertisement in to-day's TRIBUNE. Everybody will see it, and everybody should read it.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Ugly if True.

An action was yesterday commenced in the Circuit Court in behalf of the Continental Insurance Company, against C. Wierreau Hotchkin and Eugene P. Palmer, and *capias* issued for the arrest of the parties charged in the proceeding. The affidavit upon which the *capias* issued was made by William H. Wiltsie, agent. It is charged by the affidavit that the defendants (Hotchkin, Palmer & Co.), doing business as dry goods merchants at No. 91 State street, in October, 1870, insured their stock, which stock they claimed was destroyed in the October fire of 1871. At that time their insurance amounted to $50,000. After the fire the defendants filed proof of loss of $56,723.23, which proof, it is alleged, was fraudulent, for there was a salvage of an amount greater than stated—some $15,000—the account of which was concealed. It is alleged (under oath) that the firm saved of velvets, silks and other valuable goods, from ten to fifteen thousand dollars worth of property, as well as laces and shawls, which goods were concealed by members of the firm, and not included in the statement to the company. In the sworn to proof of loss, it is stated the members of the firm swore to a loss of $50,763.23 upon the basis of which the insurance company settled.

Concord's Generosity.

Immediately after our great calamity, the accomplished ladies of Concord, Mass., in common with the Christian humanity of the world, went to work preparing a substantial relief for Chicago. They were assiduous in their "labor of love," and the result is, that a number of large dry goods boxes, filled with ready-made clothing for men, women, and children, have been received here, and quietly distributed among those who were known to be destitute. The apparel was entirely new, and made up in a style that reflects the greatest credit on that noble band of sisters, who with patience, earnestness, and zeal, have done so magnificently for our suffering citizens. As an illustration, there were forty infants' suits worth not less than $25 each at wholesale. These were made in the most beautiful manner. There were also $160 worth of the finest woolen flannel made into underwear. These gifts of a purely benevolent charity have been distributed by one of our Chicago ladies, in a manner highly creditable to all concerned. The above contribution is in addition to that sent by the citizens of Concord, and heretofore noticed in these columns.

Vigilance Rewarded.

During the past few weeks a large number of daring burglaries have been committed in the Cottage Grove district, which have caused Sergeant Barrett no little trouble. He has had some of his best men looking out for the thieves and searching for the missing property, and has himself been out day and night watching suspicious houses for "points" that would lead to the arrest of the guilty parties. His ceaseless vigilance has been rewarded by the capture of a young thief, named Thomas Moore, and the recovery of a large quantity of silverware and other goods, the greater part of which has been identified by persons whose houses had been broken into. Several lots of valuable household articles yet remain to be found, and the Sergeant feels confident that they will come back into the owner's hands before many days. Moore was arraigned before Justice Banyon yesterday, and held for further examination in bail of $5,000. Efforts are being made to prove that his brother, and not himself, is the thief, but the evidence to be produced will hardly substantiate the claim.

A Fiendish Act.

Jeremiah O'Donnell, of No. 609 North Halsted street, has lost two cows by an act as fiendishly cruel and culpably spiteful as any ever committed upon frontier settlers by the red savages of the plains. At an early hour on Wednesday morning Mr. O'Donnell went to attend to his cattle in an enclosure at the back of his residence. He found two of them stretched dead upon the ground, with gashes in their throats that had evidently been made by a keen razor, and their tongues severed at the roots. The animals' bodies also presented other evidences of mutilation, such as the gouging out of the eyes, and the slashing of the skin with deep cuts in several places. The bloody work had been done during the night by some person or persons who harbored a grudge against Mr. O'Donnell. He, however, cannot remember having ever given an offense that would merit such a revengeful return. The police will make every effort to bring this mutilator of dumb animals to justice. He deserves the most severe punishment that the law can inflict.

Chicago Thieves Run Out of Buffalo.

Molly Holbrook, the notorious Chicago shoplifter, and her assistant, Henry Powers, were obliged to leave Buffalo the other day. They were stopping at a first-class hotel, and started out on a prospecting tour through the dry goods stores. Two detectives spotted them, and, judging by their appearance that they were thieves, arrested them. When the police headquarters were reached Mollie was very indignant, and tried the "bluff" game, but it was useless. She was searched, and her inseparable companion, "the petticoat bag," was found in its place. No stolen property was found in it, nor was any peculated article found on Powers. The couple were accordingly notified to leave Buffalo, and they did so on the first train. The Buffalo *Courier* calls Mollie a lady, and says she looks and acts like one. She must have improved wonderfully in a short time.

Everything.

Jefferson Park has a boat called the "Dolly Varden"—and spells it with a "l."

—Hon. J. N. Provencher, the agent of the Canadian Government to stimulate immigration to Manitoba, was in this city yesterday.

—Mr. Tenney, of this city, emulates the noble Roman in brevity. He signs his telegrams "X y"—which is, being interpreted, 10-ey.

—Mr. Peter Devine, who was reported, by telegraph, run over by a train of cars and killed, at Cleveland, returned to this city yesterday in remarkable good health for a corpse. His reappearance caused comments innumerable on 'Change.

—A West Side street car conductor is unusually jubilant over the manner, regardless of expense, in which he circumvented an accursed "spotter." He says he reported twenty-six more fares on one trip than he had taken in, and so had the "spotter" discharged for incompetency.

—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the residence of Gustavus Paustacker, No. 178 Maxwell street, was entered by some persons unknown, who stole about $200 worth of watches. No traces of the thieves have been discovered.

—Daniel Flynn was locked up in the Madison Street Police Station, last evening, for inflicting a slight stab with a knife in the arm of George Bunting, of No. 70 North Desplaines street. Assailant and assailed are boys of 16, or thereabouts.

—Mr. J. A. Norton, an *attaché* of the Singer Manufacturing Company, was thrown out of his buggy yesterday, owing to the vehicle coming in collision with an omnibus. He escaped unhurt, but his buggy fell upon the ground in fragments, and his horse was somewhat injured.

—An intelligent telegraph operator of the female persuasion is responsible for addressing a despatch to "Dr. Ex. El. Morgan & Co.," which only the perverted ingenuity of the carrier converted into "Drexel, Morgan & Co." The same lady is also credited with a despatch to "J. & S. E. Norton," which, however, reached Mr. Jesse Norton in time.

—The accumulated business of the Fire Department was not attended to by the Board, yesterday, owing to the absence of two of the Commissioners,—Talcott and Davis. The former was obliged to visit Lemont, on business of importance, and the latter, it is said, was engaged in paying floral tribute to the memory of dead heroes.

—The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for dredging the North Branch to O. B. Green, and the contracts for dredging the main river and the South Branch to Fox & Howard. It will cost about 60 cents a cubic yard,—just a "scoop" full. The contract for 10,000 tons of anthracite coal, for use at the Water Works, was awarded to Robert Law, at $7 a ton.

—A suspicious-looking individual, named James Smith, was found promenading State street, last evening, with a bolt of fine white muslin, valued at about $50, under his arm. He told a policeman that he bought the goods for $2. The peeler remarked that that statement was altogether too attenuated, and he took Mr. Smith to the Hickey House. An owner is wanted for the muslin.

—The nose of the Board of Health is respectfully directed to the northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, where a most villainous smell abounds, to the detriment of the atmosphere for half a dozen blocks in all directions. It is supposed to emanate from a pile of decayed fish, which, when sound and sweet-smelling, on or about the 9th of last October, was hurriedly left by Mr. Booth, the oyster man.

—With reference to the demand of the Chicago Typographical Union for an advance of 10 per cent on the present rate of wages, it may be stated that the notification to the employers declares that the advance is only asked on account of the increase in rents, and is of a temporary character, the printers being willing to return to their old rates as soon as the house market resumes its normal condition.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has opened branch offices in this city, on the West Side, in the Eagle Pharmacy, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Noble street, and in the drug store of McIver Bros., corner of Elston Road and Wabansia avenue. Also, on the North Side, at No. 222 North Clark street, No. 398 North Wells street, and at Beebe & Co's hardware store, corner of Lincoln avenue and North Wells street.

—A Bohemian boy, aged 18, named John Starr, committed suicide last evening by taking laudanum. He swallowed the fatal dose at 6 o'clock, and died at 9. Two doctors were called to attend him, but he refused to be saved, and yet would give no reason for wishing to die. Trouble with his parents, of which, it is said, he had experienced a great deal, doubtless caused the youth to commit the desperate deed. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day at Starr's late residence, southwest corner of Jefferson and DeKoven streets.

—Nimrod Hewes and Eli Wood, proprietors of a State street gambling hell, and M. V. Wilson, their "dealer," were arrested on a warrant, yesterday afternoon, at the instance of John Garrity, a notorious character, who charged them with having, on the previous evening, cheated him out of between $600 and $700 at a "brace" faro. It is said that Garrity did not own the money, but played it in for a gambling friend of his. Both were intoxicated at the time, and the complainant claims that the prisoners took advantage of this circumstance, and fleeced them. The case will be tried before Justice Banyon to-day.

—The safety of James D. Fenner, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who has been missing from the Chicago House since last Saturday, is assured, unless something untoward has happened him since Wednesday evening. He was then seen on South Clark street, inquiring the way to his boarding-house, and, as he was considerably intoxicated, it is supposed that he decided not to go to his wife until perfectly sober. The parties who are under arrest for stealing his baggage, a circumstance which has been mentioned before, must have drugged him, and, while he was unconscious, stolen the checks for his trunks.

—A shot was heard in the vicinity of Union and Carroll streets last night about 11 o'clock. Two police officers ran towards the place. In the uncertain light they discovered a hack standing on the corner. Upon coming a little nearer to the vehicle, they observed a man jump out and run away. When they reached the hack they found it to be driverless, and on the inside were a man and woman. They were taken to the station, where they gave the names of Henry and Bridget Martin, brother and sister. No amount of questioning could induce them to say that they heard a shot or had seen a man jump out of the hack, and they were utterly oblivious of the whereabouts of the driver. They were ordered to be locked up until the latter individual is found. There seems to be something mysterious in the case, yet it may prove to be nothing but a simple disorderly matter.

—No. 106½ West Quincy street was the scene of a domestic disturbance, last evening, which caused the utmost excitement in the neighborhood. It is a small cottage, and is occupied by the families of two laborers named Barney Bartlett and John Moran. The wives and children of these men have not been on the best of terms for some time,—the women frequently abusing each other like fishwives, and their hopeful broods following suit. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Moran applied some very unpoetic names to Mrs. Bartlett's daughter, and when the head of the house of Bartlett came home from work he was told about it. Meeting Mrs. Moran a few minutes afterward, his outraged parental feelings impelled him to strike her on the head with his fist half-a-dozen times, and to kick her with his heavy boots when she fell. He was arrested. The woman, it is said, is dangerously injured.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

NEW YORK, May 30.—No steps have yet been taken for the appointment of the Commission to visit England and secure the testimony of Dorman Barton and Marcus Cicero Stanley. The preliminaries were to have been arranged yesterday, but it is certain that they cannot go to London and return before the third Monday in June. This will be made an excuse for the further postponement of the trial of Stokes.

BONNER'S LAST VENTURE IN HORSEFLESH.

Backman has offered Mr. Bonner $10,000 for the foal that the dam of Startle is soon to give to the country. Mr. Bonner paid $5,000 for the colt, dead or alive. On Wednesday morning, Pocahontas trotted in harness, a half-mile, at Fleetwood Park, in 1:06¼.

STOCKS.

The day, in Wall street, has been a broken one, occasioned by the adjournment of the Gold and Stock Exchanges, at 12 m. and 12:30 p. m., respectively, with a couple of bonds or so to do business. The dealings were of course restricted, the speculations in stocks being feverish and uncertain, owing to the difficulty of determining in which way the Alabama question will be eventually settled. The probabilities, according to reports from Washington that the President will convene Congress in extra session, did not tend to stimulate the ardor of speculators, and contracts to-day were not of an imposing nature. Prices opened weak, advanced ½ to 1 per cent, and eventually lost the improvement, closing weak. The full fluctuations being found in the comparative table at the foot of this article. Some considerable amounts of stocks, about 2,000 shares, were sold out under the rule for the account of a broker who did not make his appearance at the Exchange to respond to his contracts. The party in question is Mr. Edward Wolfe, an old and respected member of the Board, who is reported to have committed suicide last night, though it is not understood that he was involved in any embarrassments. The leading features were the usual active stocks.

GOLD.

The speculation in gold was limited, the exchanges in the price having been infrequent. The early tone of the market was one of firmness, but the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount to 4 per cent, caused an easier feeling, and the closing quotations were 113[illegible]114. The market left off tame and spiritless, the advices concerning the interminable Alabama question not encouraging any important business.

MONEY.

There are no new features to note in money, the market continuing very easy, the business being at 4@6 per cent. on pledge of acceptable collateral. Some of the Western wool-growers are calling upon the banks to move the clip, but the movement has not yet been fairly entered into.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was in the main lower, though a steadier feeling was noted at the second call. The volume of business was necessarily limited, the lowest quotations being made at the opening, when quotations were ⅛@¼ lower all around, compared with the closing figures of yesterday.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The strikes continue and the prospects of a speedy settlement of the trouble between the employers and working-men does not appear so cheering. The workmen of Steinway & Sons are co-operating with other piano-forte makers, and success is promised. No additional shops are reported to-day as conceding to the terms proposed by the workmen. It was said, however, that the employers will hold a meeting to-day or to-morrow and arrange for a general acceptance of the mens' demands. The piano forte makers, together with the cabinet makers have appointed a joint Committee to wait on the Governor and ask him to restrain the police from excessive interference with the Committee in their visits to the workshops. It was announced in the Germania Assembly Rooms that the piano makers and cabinet makers of Pittsburgh are on a strike, and that the Boston pianoforte and cabinet-makers will strike June 1 if their employers do not concede to eight hours to form a day's work. The desk-makers are co-operating with the cabinet makers, and propose that when they recommence work they will contribute 50 cents a week each toward a general fund to support the men in case of adverse action in future by employers. The horse-shoers will enter on a general movement on Monday. A strike will be arranged this evening in the case of the non-compliance of bosses in shorter hours of labor.

POMEROY'S PRINTING BILL.

Brick Pomeroy has mandamused each member of the Board of Auditors, to compel the payment of his bill for city advertising. The claim amounts to between $40,000 and $50,000.

THE HYDE MURDER CASE.

In the case of Mrs Fanny Hyde, for murdering Watson, the District Attorney of Brooklyn, to-day, gave notice that he will move on Monday next for a second trial.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

The following awards have been made for supplies for the Indian Department: G. M. Dodge, 23,500,000 pounds beef, delivered at the Upper Indian Agencies, from $2.60 to $2.35 per 100 pounds; B. McDonald, 5,000,000 pounds of beef, delivered at the Indian Lower Agencies, from $1.84 to $4.09 per 100 pounds; McDonald & Co., Philadelphia, 51,000 pounds tobacco, 54 cents, less the reduction of Government tax; Wm. K. Nott, St. Louis, 5,000 pounds tobacco, 54 cents, less the reduction of Government tax; G. M. Dodge, 6,600,000 pounds flour delivered at the Upper Agencies, from $3.45 to $6.25 per 100 pounds; Green & Wattles, 1,000,000 pounds extra sugar, 10½ cents; B. E. McDonald, 1,000,000 pounds flour, same Agencies, $6.90 to $7.35 per 100 pounds; Bangs Bros., Lawrence, Ks., 17,000 pounds Oriental soap, $4.75 per 100 pounds; Edward Howe, 22,000 pounds soap, Sioux City, $5.74 per 100 pounds; James S. Kirk & Co., 6,400 pounds olive soap, Chicago, $5.65 per 100 pounds.

The Knabe Piano.

American enterprise has already won golden opinions, and among the foremost in the ranks we find Wm. Knabe & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated "Knabe Pianoforte," which is now receiving the highest encomiums of the press and musical fraternity. Its purity of tone, and the absence of those harsh, inharmonious sounds recognized in many pianos, and which drown its sweetness, make it the acknowledged favorite of all who once test its powers or listen to its exquisite tone. These magnificent instruments can be inspected at the elegant warerooms of Julius Bauer & Co., Nos. 390, 392, 394, and 396 Wabash avenue.

Hutchinson & Garvin's Grain Register.

This new invention is pronounced to be one of the finest arrangements extant in the way of a grain register. Moreover Hutchinson & Garvin have the reputation of being reliable, trustworthy men. The register is both practical and indispensable. Cuts will be furnished to such Agricultural papers as desire to bring it before their readers.

The Sale of Oil Paintings

advertised by Elison & Foster, at No. 138 Twenty-second street, will be continued on Friday and Saturday evenings, May 31 and June 1.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

SPARTA, Ky., May 30.—The man John Branham, who murdered his wife yesterday, by splitting her head open with an axe, was hung last night by a party of about a hundred men, who collected in front of the Owenton Jail, about 1 o'clock, and demanded the keys from the jailer, which were reluctantly given up. They then demanded the prisoner, John Branham, took him from the jail, carried him about half a mile from town, and hung him to a tree. None of the town authorities were aware of the commotion. His wife will be buried to-day. They leave two children. No cause is known for his killing his wife.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A rising barometer with northerly to westerly winds and clear and clearing weather will prevail on Friday from the Lower Lakes to Florida, and eastward to the Atlantic. Clear and pleasant weather for the Gulf States. A falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds and increasing cloudiness will prevail northwest of the Ohio valley, with possibly threatening weather for the lower Mississippi valley to Lake Superior. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Obituary.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 30.—Emily Williams, the mother of Bishop Williams, of this State, and relict of the late Ephraim Williams, of Deerfield, Mass., died in Middletown yesterday.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Reports from Various Points in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska.

The Crops Generally Reported in a Backward Condition.

ILLINOIS.

GENESEO, Ill., May 30.—The wheat crop at present promises fair to be a good yield, the spring weather having been very favorable to small grain generally. There is more small grain sown through this section this year, than there has been for several years. Many farmers who seldom sow over five acres of wheat, have ten and fifteen acres sown. The corn planted will probably be a little less than last year, as the season has been rather backward, so that there is a great deal of corn that will yet be planted. A large portion of the corn already planted is up and being cultivated, and is quite thrifty. Of oats a full average crop is sown. Rye and barley—fully an average crop sown—bid fair to give good yield. There is fully an eighth more small grain sown this year than last. The chintz bug, however, has made its appearance in large numbers in some places, but may not materially damage the crops. Early potatoes are looking finely, with promise of a good crop. A large portion of the farmers are very busy hauling corn to market, which brings from 34 to 37 cents per bushel. Weather has been cold, with a sufficient quantity of rain. The fruit blossoms remain still uninjured, and a large quantity of fruit is expected.

MORRIS, Ill., May 30.—The wheat, rye, and oats look well, and the area planted is about the same as usual. The farmers have not completed their corn, as yet; but a large proportion of that already planted is sufficiently advanced to admit of its being worked. The stand is good, and the promise is fair for a large yield. The amount of land planted will be about the same as last year.

DWIGHT, Ill., May 30.—There is an increase in the number of acres of grain sown and planted in this vicinity over former years. Corn is coming up well, and looks promising. Oats will afford an abundant yield. Wheat and rye looks well; very little raised here. Grass is growing rapidly. Weather cool. The town is overrun with corn delivery from the country.

SANDWICH, Ill., May 30.—Of wheat there is but little sown. Oats and corn are about the same as last year. Oats look splendidly. Corn backward, but an excellent stand, as far as appears above ground. Little rye sown, not enough to fill a physician's prescription.

LEXINGTON, Ill., May 30.—Wheat looks favorable, what little there is. Rye, none sown. Oats bids for a good yield, but not so much sown this year as last, on account of chintz-bugs being so plenty. Corn coming on finely, and larger crop expected.

DECATUR, Ill., May 30.—Can't tell about the amount of crops put in, but there never was as much corn planted and looking as well at this time as now. Oats looking splendid; above an average amount planted. Wheat and rye below an ordinary crop and poor.

MINOOKA, Ill., May 30.—About half as much wheat sown in this vicinity as last year; nearly all looking badly. But little rye is sown. A larger breadth of oats sown than last year, and generally looking pretty well; some fields badly used up by the fly; prospect of a fair crop. More corn planted than last season; up good, but the cold weather gives it an unhealthy look. Prospect of a large crop if the season is good.

PRINCETON, Ill., May 30.—As far as can be ascertained the chintz bug and the cutworm are having it pretty much all their own way. One of our citizens, who has just returned from Schuyler County, reports the farmers in that section as very much discouraged; he also says that a friend of his in Iowa, who had 75 acres of splendid wheat, has turned his cattle into the field, as the bugs had ruined it.

ALONA, Ill., May 30.—Wheat but little sown. Rye good, about the same as last year. Oats good, one-fifth less than last year. Barley but little sown. Corn one-fourth more than last year. Prospect doubtful. Broom corn none planted.

GALVA, Ill., May 30.—The crops, as a general thing, are fair, except wheat, of which there is not much sown. Rye is fair. Oats, it is thought, will be a splendid yield, as there is a large amount sown, and it looks excellent, and compares favorably with last year. Of corn there was a larger amount planted, but the stand is rather poor, on account of the backwardness of the season.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 30.—The crop of winter wheat is larger in this section of the country than last year, and is looking finely. The rye crop is not so large. Spring wheat about the same, and looks very well. Oat crop larger than last year, and gives prospects of a heavy harvest; the crop is not so large as last season, and not much up yet; it is feared that part of it will rot in the ground, on account of the heavy rains here, one of which occurred last night.

WYANET, Ill., May 30.—Of winter wheat there is more sown than last year. Rye not so much; both looking well. Spring wheat is not worthy of mention, so little sown. Oats, same number of acres as last season; looking well. Corn not all planted yet; some fields up, but looks very sickly. Potato bugs larger than ever, and increasing.

ONEIDA, Ill., May 30.—The crops in this vicinity are looking finely this spring. In Ontario Township, Knox County, Illinois, there has been about 200 acres of wheat, 100 of rye, 2,000 of oats, 8,000 of corn, and 2,000 of broom corn planted this spring, against 6 acres of wheat, 4 of rye, and 3,000 acres of broom-corn in 1871; the other crops are about the same as last year.

GALESBURG, Ill., May 30.—On account of the extreme rainy and cold weather this spring, only about two-thirds as many acres of corn were planted this year as last. Oats are light. But little wheat has been sown in this locality. Potato bugs have made their appearance in vast numbers.

PEORIA, Ill., May 30.—The extent and condition of crops in this section and on the lines of the several railroads running into Peoria, are as follows: Corn and oats, increased acreage over last year's crops; and doing well. Wheat breadth sown nearly half less than last year. Winter wheat, in many places, now being ploughed up and planted in corn. Spring wheat looking well, but very backward. Chintz bugs are just appearing in great quantities in the wheat, and farmers are fearful. Rye, less acreage, but looks well.

LASALLE, Ill., May 30.—About half of the farm lands in this vicinity are devoted to corn, and a large proportion of the other half to oats and barley. Wheat and rye have been sown sparingly. The farmers, under favorable conditions, will not exceed home demand. All crops are backward, and the early appearance of the chintz and potato bugs threaten mischief. The present weather is very unfavorable for corn.

PERU, Ill., May 31.—Wheat cultivation is almost entirely abandoned. Corn and oats have taken its place. Rye is more cultivated than formerly. Oats never promised better. Rye an average. Corn has a good stand. It has not a good color, and the ground is somewhat weedy, yet it is in a better condition than the average of seasons, and so promises fairly.

PONTIAC, May 30.—The prospects of a beautiful harvest is good. Fruit of all kinds are out of the way of frosts. Small grains never looked better. The condition of wheat and oats is better than ordinary. Corn crops as yet undeveloped, but a larger area of corn has been planted in this vicinity than ever before.

IOWA.

BROOKLYN, Iowa, May 30.—The prospects for wheat in this vicinity is good. A large breadth has been sown, and the same may be said of barley and oats. The corn is not all planted yet; some of it has had to be replanted, owing to the heavy rains. The present fine weather is bringing it up well. Probably a larger breadth will be planted than last year.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, May 30.—Farmers in this vicinity report that the prospect for fruit and grain this season is unusually promising compared with last year. It is estimated that a fourth more grain has been sowed. Many new farms have been opened in this county and throughout Western Iowa. Wheat promises more than the average crop, with the exception of winter wheat in some sections, which has been injured by severe winter. It is yet too early to predict the corn crop, since the late spring and heavy rains have somewhat interfered with early planting; it is not thought, however, that this will affect the usual average. Oats and barley never looked better. The weather has kept corn back; much of it is not yet planted. Flax looks splendid.

ATLANTIC, Pa., May 30.—We never had a better prospect for wheat at this season of the year than at present. Corn is looking well, with good prospects; oats ditto; and, in fact, all kinds of grain are looking well.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, May 30.—The season has been backward, wet, and cold. Grain sown this spring looks well. Corn is late, but the prospects are fair for an abundant crop. Oats promise well. Potatoes thus far have escaped the ravages of the bugs, and will yield largely. Fruit trees were generally uninjured by the frost, and prospects for a good fruit crop are fine. Reports from most parts of the State indicate that large crops have been put in of every description of grain, and a larger breadth of small grain than usually.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., May 30.—About one-third more wheat than last year; barley and oats about the same; no rye; corn one-third more.

NEBRASKA CITY, May 30.—The different crops are looking well, especially spring wheat, and oats and rye. Corn is mostly all planted and some of it is up. Last year at this time corn was about six inches high in this country. Aside from this the yield promises to be a good one. Otoe is the banner fruit county in the State, and never were the prospects more flattering for a large crop than this year. The amount of grain and fruit that will be raised this year will be at least one-third more than in any previous one.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 30.—Unable to obtain the exact figures. It is estimated by parties interested that the amount of wheat, rye and oats sown in Lincoln County this spring is fully one third more than last. Owing to late spring and frequent heavy rains the corn is not all planted. It is thought that the amount will exceed that of last year. Weather clear and warm.

WISCONSIN.

Meeting of Good Templars—Speeches Made and Resolutions Adopted—Proceedings in the Insane Asylum Superintendents' Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 30.—A public temperance meeting of Good Templars, at Assembly Hall, last night, was large, but not so crowded as previous ones, and the audience listened with great interest to the speakers. Samuel Capps, of Manchester, England, took for his text the motto, "Mind Your Own Business," and made some strong statements in regard to temperance legislation in England, sang a song, and told many funny anecdotes. Miss Fannie Woodbury, of Chicago told what she knew about temperance reform; she portrayed very plainly and very vividly the evil results of rum-selling. She was glad that Illinois possessed the Ohio Temperance law, without any loop-holes for the rum-seller to crawl through, and she was satisfied it might prove very beneficial. She asserted that the playing of billiards was a most pernicious and evil practice, as thousands had been led astray from its evil associations. A. D. Ward, of California, told of its great things, and stated that they had a very large State Prison which was well filled, a very fine Lunatic Asylum, and the most magnificent saloon in the country, where he stated the Legislature held their annual sessions, much to the regret of all sobriety, and allowed the sale of it within the building and adjoining the Legislative hall. He was satisfied that the temperance movement in California was not a failure, notwithstanding the large amount of wine manufactured there. Joseph Malins, Chief Templar of England, gave a history and review of the temperance reform and of Good Templarism in England. He said that the order was likely to very soon reach every country on the globe. He paid a high compliment to the Hon. S. D. Hastings, of this State, whom he mentioned in more than a hundred speeches in his travels throughout England in the establishment of the Good Templar movement in different parts of England and Wales. He related an amusing anecdote that happened in Central Park upon their arrival in New York, relative to a shrub of a British oak, planted there by the Prince of Wales in remembrance of his late visit, which, as he was informed by a Yankee bystander, stood so near the statue of an American eagle that it scared the life out of the oak, and thus caused its present stunted appearance. Rev. Jabez Walker, Chief Templar of Scotland, briefly asked and answered the question, "Who are the Good Templars and what do they desire to accomplish?" and satisfied the audience that they are doing a most noble work in Scotland, and the movement had spread like wild fire during the past three years. He stated that the Duke of Argyll, father of the Marquis of Lorne, who married one of the Princesses, and had donated an acre and a half of land in the centre of Campbelltown town for the purpose of building a Good Templars' hall, which he considered a very note-worthy donation. He briefly reviewed the great work performed in Scotland, also stated that they were meeting with wonderful success in Parliament, by having had five bills in favor of temperance measures introduced in the British Parliament during the last session."

At 6 o'clock this morning some fifty of the delegates took a steamboat ride on Lake Monona on the Scutenawbequon, and were convulsed with merriment in listening to Captain Barnes' celebrated essay on "A angelworm."

In secret session this morning, the following greeting was directed to be telegraphed to the Methodist Conference at Brooklyn, and Presbyterian Assembly at Detroit:

Believing that total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks and the prohibition of the traffic therein is a Christian duty, and that the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches are in perfect sympathy with this sentiment, this body sends Christian greeting, and pledges continuance with them in prayer for the early success of the Temperance cause.

After some debate, by a vote of 40 to 24, an amendment to the Constitution and by-laws was lost, providing for a division of State Grand Lodges, when the number of subordinate lodges therein exceed 400, providing two-thirds of the subordinate lodges of said jurisdiction, containing 1,000 lodges, petition therefor.

A proposal for the change from annual to biennial sessions was tabled.

The following report on political action, from the Committee of which J. Hickman, of Kentucky, was, after an animated debate, adopted:

That we would agree with the R. W. G. T., Brother Russell, that, in view of the former action of their R. W. G. T. upon the subject, that there is no necessity for further legislation in this direction, provided the former action was definitely understood, and that there was no diversity of opinion as to the relative position that this Right Worthy Grand Lodge and its membership hold to the Third, or National Prohibition party; and, in view of this diversity of opinion, and deeming it quite necessary that all should agree as to the position this Order holds in connection with the National Prohibition party, we beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the former action of this grand body, giving its indorsement to the National Prohibition party, was not a mandatory binding of the members of our Order to its support, but rather advisory.

2. That the former commendations of this R. W. G. L., upon the above subject, does not commit the members of our Order to the support of the National Prohibition party of the United States, for this would be contrary to the teachings of our Order, and interfering with our rights and privileges as citizens, and that a failure to support the above-named party is not to be regarded as a test of fidelity to our Order.

3. That we reiterate the former declarations of this R. W. G. L., that our organization of Good Templars is not a political organization, and from its social structure never can be so used.

4. That we regard the passage of local option or civil damage appendages to the present Liquor laws encouraging signs of progress of our principles, thereby showing that we are gaining in public sentiment, and making our power felt with the parties at present in power; that we regard these concessions to us, coming from the former bitter opponents, as good cause for rejoicing, as well as hope that the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic will be secured.

5. That we recommend the adoption of the suggestions of the R. W. G. T., that we memorialize Congress to enact laws prohibiting the importation of liquors from foreign countries, and to interdict the manufacture and traffic therein, in all the Territories of the Union. And we would further recommend the R. W. Grand Secretary be required to send Grand Secretaries of the several States, blank petitions for signatures, which shall be returned, after having been signed, to the office of the Grand Secretaries, and to be forwarded by them to the R. W. G. Secretary, to be disposed of as the Executive Committee may deem proper.

The American Association of Superintendents of Insane occupied last evening's session and early morning session in discussing "Hysterics," especially simulating insanity, and hysterical mania, more particularly among girls and boys just before reaching puberty, and many interesting cases were reported, especially some of partial paralysis. The conclusion seemed to be that it was not uncommon to find hysteria in connection with insanity, and also developing into it when protracted; that persons in aggravated hysteria had no more power of self-control than the insane, and were not responsible for their acts; that anything like depletory treatment should be avoided; tonics and sedatives to be administered, the patient well nourished, and kind and persuasive treatment adopted.

During the forenoon the Association called on the Governor in a body, and then visited the State University, where they were received and entertained by the President, and took a drive about its extensive parks, lake-grounds, and the city, the air being delightfully clear and not warm, and everything seen to the best advantage.

At a noon session the following resolutions were reported by Dr. Kirkbride and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Association regards the custom of admitting a greater number of patients than the buildings can properly accommodate, which is now becoming so common in hospitals for insane in nearly every section of the country, as an evil of great magnitude, productive of extraordinary dangers, subversive of the good order, perfect discipline, and greatest usefulness of these institutions, and of the best interests of the insane.

Resolved, That this Association, having repeatedly affirmed its well-matured convictions on the humanity, expediency, and economy of every State making ample provisions for all its insane, regards it as an important means of effecting this object that these institutions should be kept in the highest state of efficiency, and the difference in condition of patients treated in them and those kept in alms-houses, jails, or even private houses, be thus most clearly demonstrated.

Resolved, That, while fully recognizing the great suffering and serious loss that must result to individuals by their exclusion from hospitals when laboring under an attack of insanity, this Association fully believes that the greatest good will be secured to the largest number, and at the earliest day, by the adoption of the course now indicated.

Resolved, That the Boards of Management of the different hospitals on this continent be urged most earnestly to adopt such measures as will effectually prevent more patients being admitted into their respective institutions than, in the opinion of their Superintendents, can be treated with the greatest efficiency and without impairing the welfare of their fellow-sufferers.

The Committee on time and place of meeting reported in favor of Baltimore, and the fourth Tuesday of May, which, after a strong presentation of the claims of St. Louis, by Drs. Stevens and Hughes, and Nashville, by Dr. Callendar, was adopted.

The matter of a pension for superintendents, after long service, was presented by Drs. Workman and Lander, from the Dominion; and the desirability of permanency in Superintendents was discussed.

This afternoon, Dr. Hinney, of Iowa, made some statements in regard to an extraordinary law passed in Iowa last winter, appointing a Commission with judicial powers to punish Superintendents or attendants, on complaint of patients, by fine and imprisonment, and over the whole matter of admission, detention, and discharge of patients, requiring patients to have unrestricted freedom in writing letters,—the passage of which was prevented by Mrs. Packard, late of Illinois,—the evil effects of which had already appeared and were likely to be very serious. The Superintendents all reprobated such legislation, as most mischievous and injurious to the best interest of the State, some intimating it showed legislators fit subjects for an asylum, but no remedy was suggested, except that strict enforcement of the law was suggested as the best means of securing its repeal. Dr. Ranney feared it would deprive him of most of his experienced assistants. Just as some inquiries were making as to the character of a lady on the Commission, who Dr. Ranney declared to be one of high culture and character, about twenty ladies, wives and daughters of members of the Association, made an unexpected appearance, and were invited to seats. After some gallantries, the discussion was resumed, the ladies listening attentively, till finally adjournment was taken for a boat-ride on the lake. Governor Washburn receives the Association this evening. It will adjourn to-morrow morning.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist General Conference—Committee's Report on the Book Concern Frauds.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 30.—In the Methodist Conference to-day Dr. Matlock, of New Orleans presented a memorial from the Church in Louisiana, setting forth that great excitement had been caused among the colored brethren of that section by the failure of the General Conference to elect a Bishop of African descent. One church of 300 members had seceded from the denomination. Unless serious consideration was given to the paper Dr. Matlock feared that he would not be able to prevent serious difficulties. During the past few years over 100,000 members of African descent had joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, believing that ecclesiastical equality would be accorded them. There were millions of colored people in the United States, the majority of them friendly to Methodism, and only waiting to see one of their race elevated to the highest office in the Church.

Brother Larkin, of Alabama, said he had received advices of similar uneasiness among the colored people of his section.

Dr. Curry, of New York, said this was an important question, to be met very calmly and deliberately. He moved that it be referred to a special Committee of nine.

Brother Muir (colored), of Lexington, made an earnest an impressive appeal to the Conference to send a man of African descent to preside over the 4,500,000 of colored people. They did not ask that a colored man shall preside over Conferences in New York, Philadelphia, or Boston. You are called in the South, he said, Abolitionists. I don't care what your principles are, how grand your families are, how royally you have been raised,—fourmillion of colored people are looking and waiting for you to elect a colored Bishop.

Rev. James Lynch, Secretary of State of Mississippi, arose. Lynch is a light-complexioned mulatto, with pleasant, intelligent features, and of medium height. His voice was clear, his delivery forcible, and the eloquence of his language has not been surpassed this session on the General Conference floor. He protested against the animus and the manner of the demand made upon the floor of that Conference by some colored brethren. The colored element of the Methodist Episcopal Church was not properly represented in the animus of that demand, and the manner in which it had been made. He looked forward to the time when color would be forgotten. He desired the colored men to hold the same relations to the Methodist Episcopal Church as the Irish do, and the Germans, or any other race. He asked no particular advantage for his particular race. The colored men would not stand the Republican party so faithless as to elect a colored President. (Applause.) Nor the Methodist Episcopal Church so faithless as to elect a colored Bishop. The colored man did not discriminate against the Methodist Episcopal Church. Every one of your colleges is open to us. The development of the South depends upon black muscle. That semi-tropical clime will be the future home of the colored man in this great country. I hold that the colored man is as well endowed intellectually as any race on the globe. Providence is clearing the track, and we will stand some day where the proudest stand to-day. I hope the General Conference will not be influenced by the disconnected, excited, unpremeditated expressions of opinion to which we have listened, and will make no discrimination on account of color.

The subject was referred to J. Lynch and Mack Hill, of Mississippi; N. E. Cobleigh, of Holston; Wm. Hunter, of Pittsburgh; Bro. Brown, of Washington; T. Tasker, of Philadelphia; F. H. Root, of Genesee, and L. C. Matlock, of Louisiana.

Mr. Bonner, of St. Louis, presented the report of the Special Committee, appointed to investigate the frauds and irregularities in the Methodist Book Concern. The utmost attention was given while Judge Cooley read the report, of which the following is an extract. The Committee say that they have made as thorough and searching an investigation as the limited time allowed would permit. After all, the Sub-Committee had made all the examination practicable in the time at their disposal, and had submitted their several reports in writing to the Special Committee, and the several members of said Committee had been questioned before the whole Committee as to the evidence examined and the facts found by them; and after the hearing of the other evidence before the Committee, the Committee went into private session, with closed doors, and discussed the several questions raised in the charges preferred, and the questions proposed to be considered and voted upon. There were present, in roll-call, at this private session, fifty-nine of the Special Committee, which was about the average number who had attended during the sittings. Thereupon the Committee proceeded to vote upon the questions as per order of proceedings. The first clause of question, "Have frauds been practiced in the Printing Department?" was decided in the negative—ayes, 7; noes, 50. The second clause of said question, "Have frauds been practiced in the building, by which the Book Concern has sustained loss?" was decided in the affirmative, by ayes, 49; noes, 6. The third clause of said section, "Have frauds been practiced in any other Department, by which the Concern has sustained loss?" was decided in the negative, by ayes, 7; noes, 46. Question 2—"Have there been irregularities in the management of the Book Concern?" was decided in the affirmative, by ayes, 48; noes, 7. Question 3—"Have the losses been of such magnitude as to endanger the financial strength, or materially impair the capital of the Concern?" was decided in the negative, by ayes, 8; noes, 48. The first clause of question 4, "Whether the business methods of the departments were such as to afford opportunity for frauds and peculations?" was decided in the affirmative, by ayes, 47; to one no.

The second clause, Whether more thorough and business-like methods could, it was reasonable to presume, have prevented fraud? was decided in the affirmative, by ayes, 21; noes, 30.

Question 5.—"Whether there was reasonable ground to presume that an Agent or Assistant Agent had been implicated in frauds?" was decided in the negative, one only voting in the affirmative. The ninth question, "Whether the present methods of business are such as to afford reasonable protection against frauds and irregularities?" was decided in the affirmative, by yeas, 41; nays, 12.

The report of the Agents to the General Conference was decided to be a fair exhibit, by ayes, 44; noes, 3. Your committee thereupon, after as careful an examination of all the evidence at hand bearing upon the subject submitted to us, as it has been possible for us in the time at our disposal to give to it, arrive at the conclusion that repeated frauds have been practiced upon the Book Concern; these frauds are found in the manufacturing department, and are located chiefly, if not wholly, in the bindery. Mr. Hoffman was Superintendent in this Department at the time of the perpetration of these frauds, and the evidence indicates that, for a series of years, he carried on a system of frauds by which the Concern sustained great losses, the amount of which it is impossible to indicate with accuracy. We are of the opinion that the business methods of this department were formerly such as to afford opportunities for frauds and speculation by subordinates, which these investigations show have been taken advantage of. Your Committee concur with Mr. Hilbreth in saying that in former years it is apparent that there was a great lack of system in the business transactions of the house, as shown on the books, and a great deal of confusion and careless bookkeeping; as also, in saying that the business entries of 1862 and 1864, including also, the bindery and periodical accounts of 1861 are totally inexcusable as specimens of accounts. Your Committee also find that the losses sustained by frauds or irregularities are not of such magnitude as to endanger the financial strength of the Book Concern, or to materially impair its capital. That there are no reasonable grounds or proofs to justify an assumption that any Agent or Assistant Agent is, or has been implicated in frauds which have been practiced on any Department; that the present methods of Book Concern made of conducting the business accounts and management valuable and ordinary protection such as to insure against frauds and irregularities, yet they are not altogether perfect. In reference to the purchasing of paper through Mr. James F. Porter, as stated by Mr. Kilbrett, that under all the circumstances of the case, we unhesitatingly regard it as a business impropriety. We deem it proper to refer to the transaction with Messrs. Bros. & Co., (see Mr. Kilbrett's Report, page [illegible]) because it was an unauthorized use of the funds of the Book Concern, for the benefit of other parties; and, although there was in this case no loss to the Book Concern, and it may reasonably believe the motives which prompted to the act were to promote the interests of the concern and to accommodate the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church from, yet to guard against its influence as a precedent, we call your attention to it as an error fraught with danger and not to be sanctioned. As to the question whether the report of the Agents for 1871 is a fair exhibit of the assets and liabilities of the Concern, we report that no testimony was introduced before the Whole Committee on the subject, though several members of the Committee examined such evidence as the book room was available,—or that the exhibit is made in part of estimated values of real estate and other property belonging to the Concern South. Estimates must depend largely for their reliability upon the judgment of the persons making up the exhibit. It is, perhaps, sufficient to say that your Committee has no evidence before them tending to show that the exhibit should be different from what they are. Appreciating the importance of the duties devolving upon us we submit the foregoing as a summary of our conclusions.

B. R. BONNER, Chairman.

A. D. WILSON, Secretary.

On the question of the adoption of the foregoing report by the Committee, the report was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Brother Jewett, of Rock River, moved the adoption of the report. A dozen voices seconded the motion.

Dr. Lanahan, who had been sitting quietly still during the reading, arose and calmly gazed around him. He said: Mr. Chairman, I move that that report lie on the table to be printed. Cries of vote it through.

Mr. Lanahan. Mr. Chairman, I hope no attempt will be made to rush that report through. I hope it will be laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Lanahan's motion was put amid some excitement. Among those who supported the motion were Drs. Eddy, Slicer, Curry, Hitchcock, Goode, Chancellor Haven, Oliver, Hoyt, Reynolds, and Summerfield Baldwin. The motion was carried by a large majority.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 30.—Rev. Dr. Dillon was elected editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*. Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Pittsburgh, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, by a vote of 213 out of 363.

Dr. Bonner presented the report of the Committee on the Book Concern affairs, which was read by Judge Cooley.

The Committee conclude that there have been repeated frauds, chiefly, if not wholly, in the manufacturing department and bindery. The report seemed to give general satisfaction. On motion, Dr. Lanahan's report, tabled, was made the first consideration for to-morrow.

In this report of the special Committee the managers state, that they made as thorough an examination into the affairs of the Concern as time allowed. The questions considered by the Committee were as follows: 1. Have there been any frauds in the management of the Book Concern? 2. Have the frauds been of such magnitude as to materially impair the financial strength of the Concern? 3. Could they have been prevented? 4. Was any agent or assistant implicated in the frauds? 5. Was the method of conducting the business such as to offer reasonable safeguards against fraud? 6. Is the report of the agent a fair exhibit of the liabilities and assets of the Concern?

The Committee arrived at the conclusion that there have been a series of frauds carried on in the manufactory and bindery department, by which heavy but indefinite losses were sustained, which, however, were not of sufficient magnitude to endanger the financial strength of the concern. No agent or assistant agent was discovered to have been implicated in the frauds. Hartman, Superintendent of the Manufacturing Department, must bear the responsibility. The purchase of paper through Porter, which is declared a decided impropriety, which cannot be sanctioned, and the Committee believe if more proper precaution had been used the frauds could have been prevented. The Committee consider that the present methods of conducting the business of the Concern will ensure reasonable protection against the frauds, but are by no means perfect. The statement just made of the condition of the concern was not as it should be.

The report seemed to give general satisfaction.

The Standing Committee on the Book Concern presented a voluminous report on the publishing interests, which was adopted, section by section. The Committee recommend that the two principal publishing houses be in New York and Cincinnati. Dr. N. E. Cobleigh was declared elected editor of the Atlanta *Methodist Advocate*. The Conference took recess.

At the afternoon session of the Conference, J. M. Reid offered, as an amendment to the report of the Book Committee, the following:

Resolved, That real estate should be entered on exhibit at the cost of agents, giving in a note the real value.

Dr. Nelson offered the following as a substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the inventory the real estate shall have its value fixed by the Book Committee at each quadrennial meeting, which shall not be changed during the quadrennial, except by necessary changes caused by the purchase, improvement or destruction of real estate.

Mr. Nelson offered a resolution defining the powers of the Book Committee, providing that they shall have power to suspend an agent or editor by a majority vote, on charges of malfeasance in office; also giving power to the Committee, on a two-thirds vote, to remove an editor or agent in the interval between the sessions of the General Conference; also that due notice shall be given to Bishops when trials are to be held, and Bishops shall select one of their number to preside.

Dr. Treel offered an amendment that the majority have power to suspend or remove.

On motion, the whole subject was referred to a special committee of five.

The passage relating to the election of agents was amended so as to read that all the agents shall be members or ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The jury in the Gaines murder case, at Columbus, O., have found a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree against Joe Barclay, for the murder of Charles F. Gaines, on May [illegible] by [illegible] on the head [illegible] for a new trial.